THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER "HERMANN."

The Departure of the Jamaica Commission.

YOUNG KING LEOPOLD'S FIRST OFFICIAL ACT.

The London "Times" on Mr. McCulloch's Report.

RINDERPEST INCREASING.

Gen. Schofield's Peregrinations.

SWISS GOING TO ALTER THE CONSTITUTION AGAIN.

Interesting Commercial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The steamship *Hermann*, from Bremen via Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived at this port this morning.

The *Hermann* experienced terrific gales throughout the passage. She passed the steamer *Alemania* off the Needles.

The steamer *City of Baltimore* arrived at Queenstown on the 20th ult.

Sir A. Storkes and Mr. Roundell, Secretary of the Royal Commission, also Mr. J. Godric, Advocate Deputy for Scotland, who acts as counsel for the sufferers in the late outbreak, sailed per the steamer for Jamaica on December 18th. Sir A. Storkes has been appointed Governor.

£835,500 in specie were *en route* from Australia.

Consols were very heavy in consequence of the continued drain of gold from the banks; quoted at 87¼@87¾.

French Rentes heavy at 68f. 35c.

The Governor of Richmond Bridewell has been dismissed.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has refused to appoint a commission of inquiry into the Stephens case.

The cattle plague was increasing.

A Jamaica Commission had been formed in order to watch the progress of the official inquiry, and furnish Mrs. Gordon and others with legal assistance.

The London *Times* says Secretary McCulloch's report to Congress is a very able document. It is remarkable among similar American official documents as being grounded on sound financial principles. The most striking point is his confidence in inviting the action of the Executive for a loan for funding paper currency. Whatever may be the issue of the financial discussion, the current session of Congress will be watched by England, which is much in the same position.

McAfferty, formerly a captain in the Rebel army, and an American citizen, was put on trial for Fenianism, at Cork. The judges held that his being an alien was fatal to the indictment, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Grand Jury at Cork had indicted T. Donygan, O. D. Donavan, John Casey, James Montane, and A. Nicholas, Jr., for treason felony.

There had been a slight increase in the number of deaths from cholera in Paris.

Flour has declined in Paris.

A treaty of commerce between England and Austria has been drawn up, and will be signed immediately.

The Swedish Parliament is likely to reject the treaty of commerce with France.

Count Eulenberg, concerned in the murder o Ott, Prince Alfred's cook at Bonn, has been sentenced to an imprisonment of five months and a half.

It is announced that the Turkish loan of £6,000,000 has been negotiated in Paris at 66.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon arrived in Paris on the 18th.

La Liberte says Prince Napoleon went to the Tuileries on the 18th.

General Schofield has returned to Paris from London.

SWITZERLAND.

Large popular meetings were held in Berne and Coire, and resolutions passed favoring and summoning the Federal Assembly for a revision of the Constitution.

BELGIUM.

Leopold II took the Constitutional oath before both Houses on the 17th. He made a speech, thanking the foreign sovereigns for their sympathy. He said:—I shall religiously follow my father's example and precepts. I will be a Belgian King from my heart and soul. My constitutional position keeps me aloof from a conflict of opinions, leaving the country to decide between them. By activity and progress, Belgium will retain the support of the Foreign Powers."

The Senate and Deputies' address to the King expressed a desire for concord. The presentation of the address took place on the 18th. They express unalterable devotion to the King, and the conviction that the King will preserve that which the courage of the people had founded and the wisdom of Leopold I consolidated.

INDIA.

The public health was good at Bombay. The crops present a promising appearance. Cotton is advancing.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, December 20.—Cotton is steady and unchanged. Sales on Monday and Tuesday, 17,000 bales, including 5000 bales to speculators and exporters.

The Manchester Market is inactive but steady.

Breadstuffs—Flour dull and easier. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn quiet. Mixed 29s 6d @30s 6d.

Beef quiet and steady. Pork inactive and unchanged. Bacon very dull and easier. Lard dull and unchanged. Tallow inactive and steady. Ashes steady; Pots 42s @42s. 6d.; Pearls, 43s. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice—no sales. Cloverseed firm. Linseed Oil quiet and steady Spirits Turpentine; small sales 47s. for French. Petroleum quiet; refined 3s 3d.@3s. 4d.

LONDON, December 20.—Consols closed on Tuesday at 87¼@87¾ for Money; United States Five-twenties, 65¾@66; Erie Railroad, 58¾@58¾; Illinois, 81@82.

The discount demand at the Bank of England was on a full scale, but in the Stock Exchange the supply of money was rather abundant, and short advances were offered at 9@9½ per cent.

The drain of gold from the Bank for Paris and Alexandria continues, and there have been no arrivals.

THE EVANS

GIFT BOOK SALE,

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

Stagnation of Business in New Orleans—Governor Allen Desires to Return Home, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—The Louisiana papers are filled with advertisements of plantations for sale, mostly by the Sheriff.

Christmas passed off quietly and pleasantly in the interior.

The immigration of Swiss and Germans is expected in Mississippi from Ohio. A good many immigrants have arrived in Louisiana from Germany.

Advices have been received here that a large immigration from Germany may soon be expected for Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee.

At Columbus, Miss., an oil and mining company has been organized to operate in Mississippi and North Alabama. They own 9600 acres of land, and have made important oil and mining discoveries.

General business is falling off here. Advices of a similar import are received from Texas. Goods can now be bought cheaper in Galveston and Houston than here. Parties are buying goods there at auction and sending them here and to New York. Fears are entertained by old business men of a smash-up. Three brick stores in the central part of the city were sold for less than the bricks could be bought for.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announce that they will reopen steamship communication between New Orleans and Aspinwall *via* Havana, taking mails, passengers, and freight to California.

General Baird is obtaining information through his agents, in the interior, as to the number of colored orphans on plantations that may be found, and the number of old and infirm who have, and of those who have not, relatives whose duty it is by law to support them.

A letter has been received from the city of Mexico stating that ex-Governor Allen is desirous of returning home.

Judge Devane and Colonel Luckett, of Texas, have been released from Fort Jackson, where they had been confined on charges connected with the capture of United States property at San Antonio, in the spring of 1861.

Mr. Burnett, United States Supervisor and Inspector of Steamboats, has arrived from Washington to reorganize the Tenth District, which includes the Gulf coast and the Mississippi and Red rivers.

Proclamation by Governor Hamilton—Citizens Allowed to Resume Business—Military News.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, Texas, November 28, 1865.—Having been frequently applied to by persons (especially members of the legal profession), who have been recommended by me to the President for special pardon, for permission to resume their several vocations, pending the action of the President upon the applications, I deem it proper to make known to all whom it may concern, that I am both willing and anxious to afford every proper facility to the people of the State, of whatever condition, to resume and prosecute their respective callings and professions. And while the rule prescribed by me on the 8th day of September last, indicating the manner in which attorneys could be admitted to practice in the several courts of the State, was founded upon what I believed at the time to be a correct principle, yet I have no such pride of opinion as to wish its longer observance, if it works an unjust or unnecessary hardship.

The question how far a person embraced within any of the exceptions can engage in business pursuits before special amnesty is obtained, is one I wish to leave for the courts of the country to settle. But so far as depends upon my will or wish, all those who received my recommendation for special pardon are at full liberty to resume the business and duties of their several professions and employments. Parties so situated, however, must abide the decision of the courts as to the legality of their right to do so, for such a question I distinctly disavow determining. I only desire now to be understood that no objection will be made by me to a full and free exercise of every right of citizenship by all persons who have manifested proper respect for the Government. And, I will add, that from what I have learned of the course pursued in other States, in such cases, I believe that no objection will be made by the Government of the United States.

Therefore, so much of my proclamation of the 8th of September, 1865, as relates to this subject is hereby revoked.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of State to be affixed, [L. S.] the day and year above written.

By order of the Governor.

A. J. HAMILTON,
Provisional Governor of Texas.

JOSEPH SPENCE, Acting Secretary of State.

LOCAL MILITARY ITEMS.

Surgeon J. D. Brumey, U. S. V., has been relieved from duty as Medical Director Central District of Texas, and assigned to duty in charge of hospitals in Central District of Texas.

Captain E. Mullor, C. S., has been relieved from duty as Depot Commissary at San Antonio, Texas, and ordered home to report from there by order to the Adjutant-General U. S. A.

Captain Thomas M. Palmer, A. Q. M., has been relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster Central District of Texas, and assigned in charge of all transportation belonging to the Central District. The Government intends organizing trains and doing all hauling from the coast with Government transportation.

General P. Sidney Post, formerly Colonel of the 59th Regiment Illinois Infantry, has issued a circular to the soldiers of his old regiment, congratulating them upon the fact that, having patiently toiled and manfully fought for four years and a half, they are now about to return to their peaceful homes. It is patriotic and modest, and shows that himself and his men have done hard service.—*San Antonio Herald, December 12.*

Missouri Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Governor Fletcher took possession to-day of the St. Joseph and Atchison and Weston Railroads, known as the Platte county roads, in consequence of a default in the payment to the State of three hundred thousand dollars and interest, according to the law of the Missouri Legislature passed last winter, under which the roads were sold to Messrs. Stringfellow, Osborne, Carpenter, and Burns, and providing for their forfeiture to the State if the above payment was not made on January 1. The Governor has appointed a State agent to operate the roads until they can be sold again pursuant to law. The elected parties have entered a protest, and litigation will probably follow the Governor's action.

REOPENED AT

NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

IMPERIALIST REPORTS.

Visit of the Empress to Yucatan.

DEFEAT OF LIBERALS UNDER GENERAL DIAZ.

Assassination of General Quintanilla.

THE REPUBLICANS OCCUPY LA PAZ.

Maximilian's Financial Prospects.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The steamers *Liberty* and *Columbia*, from Havana, have arrived.

The steamer *Vera Cruz*, from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 24th, and Havana dates to the 29th ult., has arrived.

The Empress Charlotte reached Vera Cruz on the 26th, on her return from the visit to Yucatan, which was pronounced very satisfactory. The Imperialists claim to have gained another victory over the Republicans under Porfirio Diaz, on the 4th ult., near Comitlefa, in which the famous leader Thomas Sanchez was killed.

Maximilian appointed Don Luis Arroyo Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Don Manuel B. Cunha Reis exclusive Superintendent for the introduction into Mexico of Coolie laborers.

General Quintanilla and his Private Secretary were assassinated on the 29th of November, on one of the highways, by their military escort, with the object of plunder.

The Republicans have taken possession of the town of La Paz, Lower California.

An announcement is made of the final prevalence of peace in the Departments of La Sierra and Huasteca.

Eight hundred French troops, whose terms of service had expired, were to leave Vera Cruz on the 29th. The arrival of others from France was daily looked for.

It is asserted that the Minister of Foreign Affairs recently stated that the only hope for the Imperial Government rests on the success of the loan in the London market.

The Birth-day of the Archduchess—Diaz Carrying All Before Him—The Austrians Again Defeated—Marshal Bazaine on Neutrality—Effect of the Barbarous Decree of Maximilian—Financial Embarrassments—Cortinas Speculating in Mining Shares—Dissensions Among the Native and Foreign Imperialists—Complaints Against Mejia—Fears that He will Pronounce Against the Empire.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 25.—The capital of the Montezumas is now as gay as Venice in days of yore. Think of the feelings of a Guatimozzin if he could come to life and see a Hapsburgh seated on the place he so bravely defended from the soldiers of his ancestors. The court festivities are of an extravagance which would well become Golconda itself.

A new decree of the utmost importance has been promulgated, regulating the liveries to be worn by the servants of the dignitaries of the Empire, and the amount of respect to be shown by the police and other authorities to said liveries, under date of November 1.

On the anniversary of the birth-day of the Archduchess Carlotta we had a grand review, high mass, and a reception and grand ball in the Palace.

The news from the South and the interior is not flattering to the Empire. General Diaz is carrying all before him, and the whole State of Oajaca is now in arms against the invaders. Even the valley of Mexico is not free from the bands which now infest it. The whole coast between Vera Cruz and Tuspan is now in the hands of the Liberals; as also all the coast south of Vera Cruz as far as Sisal.

The recent movements on the part of the Liberals have forced a corresponding movement on the part of the French troops, who are now said to be concentrating in the central plateaus, probably near San Luis. On the 29th the French troops under General Brincourt evacuated the State of Chihuahua, and the troops of the Empire are said to be evacuating Durango and Sonora. It has been impossible to maintain their communications open, and hence they have been forced at last to give up what has cost them so many sacrifices to conquer. Many believe these movements are caused by recent menacing demonstrations on the Rio Grande, and also the suspicious movements of the American fleet on the Pacific.

The Austrians have again met defeat at the hands of Colonel Figuerra; the 5th Hussars have been terribly cut up. On horseback the Magyars, as they call themselves, have been unfortunate.

We have this moment details of the siege of Matamoras, and extracts of Marshal Bazaine's letter to General Mejia, in which he tells him "to use every means in his power to procure the documentary evidence that neutrality had been violated which ought to reign between two neighboring people, and to remember that the Northern frontier has the double protection of the Emperor of Mexico and of the Emperor of the French."

The Empire, as I have said before is not at peace, since the barbarous decree of this Imperial puppet called Emperor. Threatening death to all found in arms seems only to have aroused the people to a greater pitch of fury. What is most ridiculous is the assertion that President Juarez had abandoned the Mexican territory; while at the same time the French were evacuating the frontier States, thus leaving the whole of Chihuahua and Durango in his undisputed possession.

The financial difficulties still seem insurmountable. No revenue can be collected outside the gates of the large cities, and trade is paralyzed, as the roads are in too unsafe a condition to allow the transportation of merchandise into the interior.

In spite of the many efforts and remonstrances of General Bazaine, the extravagance of the Court cannot be restrained; in fact, they did not come to Mexico to economize; it was an El Dorado in which they dreamt of swimming in gold and precious stones.

A most speculative tendency has also arisen amongst the courtiers, and the speculation in mining shares are on a par with those of California. Diamonds, rubies, opals, pearls, and amythests are plentiful, only waiting to be pocketed by the greedy Germans, but unfortunately they all lay in the power of the Liberals, who are outlaws and bandits because they refuse to be overrun by this band of titled filibusters.

The discontent becomes daily greater, and now a feud has broken out between the native imperialists and the foreign jobbers after fat places. Great complaints are made of peculation in General Mejia's department. He appropriates all the revenue of Matamoras and, beside, draws on the Imperial treasury, or rather on the French one. General Mejia has been ordered to return and have new honors conferred upon him; but no one believes for a moment that he will come to be laid on the shelf, as has happened to Vidaurri. Great fears are entertained that he is about to pronounce against the Empire, but not in favor of the Liberal cause. It is said his plan would be in favor of religion and privileges of the higher classes, or a central Government.

A most intense anxiety is felt to know the news from the United States.

Even the French, with all their bombast, are now very quiet about the Yankees, though the papers endeavor to influence the people into the belief that Mr. Johnson will still recognize the Empire.—*N. O. Times.*

BALTIMORE.

Confiscation Case Abandoned—Returned Rebels Getting Married—The Steamship Lines, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—The case of Bradley Johnson, Rebel colonel, for confiscation of his property, in consequence of damage committed by him in the Maryland raid, which was pending in the United States District Court here, has been dismissed in consequence of a certain Frederick Bank, to which Johnson was indebted, having a mortgage on his property.

The marriage statistics of Baltimore this year show three hundred and forty more than last year. Many of these are returned Rebels.

The French war steamer *D'Estray* has arrived here from Fortress Monroe.

The steamer *Cumberland*, already nearly full of freight and passengers, sails for Liverpool on Saturday. The success of the enterprise, and also of the Southern line of steamers, is now fully established.

The New Orleans Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Neil, Bros. & Co.'s Cotton report of December 30th says their advices from all points fully confirm them in the opinion that their estimate of the total supply given in their last circular is not too high, inclining them to the outside figures, 2,100,000 bales. The course of trade has been a good deal changed by the customary rise in the rivers. Instead of receipts of a hundred thousand bales, the weekly average has been restricted to sixty thousand.

Information now received from all points states that the rivers are rapidly rising, and the receipts are already on an increasing scale, namely, the receipts here and at Mobile for the week ending December 15 were 22,169; December 22, 35,684; December 29, 37,200. The receipts at all points and the cotton forwarded North already amount to 1,366,000 bales, thus controverting Secretary McCulloch's estimate of 1,300,000 for the entire supply, old and new.

There are no signs of a serious falling off at any point, and the effect of the tardy rise of the rivers will be to protract the delivery to a comparatively late date. The question arises, will not the strength of large holders at Mobile and New York be exhausted before the first falling off takes place, and can it continue to be piled up in ports? Already the stock held at the leading points exceeds 500,000 bales, and is daily increasing, whereas the total foreign exports since the 1st of September amounted to only 300,000 bales down to the latest dates from all points.

So far as present indications can be trusted, they think it not unreasonable to anticipate a crop for 1866 and 1867 of from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000, whereof not less than one-half will be retained in the country, or say 730,000 or 900,000 from the Atlantic States and Florida, and 1,300,000 to 1,500,000 from the South.

Valedictory of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, January 4.—Governor Andrew delivered a lengthy valedictory address to the Legislature to-day, in which he ventures the opinion that the Government of the United States ought to require the people of those States lately in rebellion to reform their Constitutions, by first guaranteeing to the people of color, now the wards of the nation, their civil rights as men and women on an equality with the white population by amendments irrepealable in terms. Second. By regulating the elective franchise according to certain laws of universal application, and not by rules merely arbitrary. Third. By annulling the ordinances of secession. Fourth. By disapproving the Rebel debt; and fifth, by ratifying the entire slavery amendments of the United States Constitution by their Legislatures. And he would have all these questions, save the fifth (the disposition of which is regulated by the Federal Constitution) put to a vote of the people themselves.

On the subject of amnesty he says:—When the day arrives, which surely must come, when an amnesty substantially universal shall be proclaimed, the leading minds of the South who, by temporary policy and artificial rules had been for a while disfranchised, will resume their influence and their sway. The capacity of leadership is a gift, not a device. Those whose courage, talents, and will entitle them to lead will lead.

The Ohio Fenians.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—The Ohio Fenian State Convention was held here on the 1st, and declared unanimously in favor of Roberts and Sweeney.

ECLIPSES TO COME OFF THIS YEAR.—During the year 1866 there will be three eclipses of the moon, and two of the sun. On the 16th of March there will be a partial eclipse of the sun. On the 30th of March the moon will be totally obscured. On the 14th of April the sun will be partially eclipsed. September 23d the moon will be totally invisible. On the 8th of October there is to be a partial eclipse of the sun. Jupiter will be the morning star until the 20th of April, and then evening star the rest of the year. This month Saturn plays the *role* of morning star.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FEATURES.

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 4.

The Finances.

It is generally believed here that Secretary McCulloch will await himself of the action of Congress before committing himself to any plan for the contraction of the currency.

The Position of Judge Sharkey.

Judge Sharkey is still here, and visits the President almost daily. The belief is growing that he will eventually be nominated to the vacant seat in the bench of the Supreme Court.

Exchange of Coins.

The Minister of the Netherlands has proposed to the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a complete set of the different coins of his country for those of the United States, and the Secretary has given orders to the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia to forward the required coins.

The Naval Hospital.

The Naval Hospital fund for the benefit of disabled seamen now amounts to the sum of $10,000,000.

Lee's Application for Pardon.

It has been repeatedly and positively denied that the Rebel General R. E. Lee has ever applied for a pardon. His application is nevertheless still in the hands of the President.

The Interior Department.

It is stated that Senator Doolittle positively declined the portfolio of the Interior Department to-day.

A Chilian Protest.

Senor Asta Burnaga, Chilian Minister, has submitted to the United States Government the protest of the Chilian President against the barbarous instruction of the Spanish Cabinet to treat Chilian privateers as pirates.

Resignations Accepted.

The resignations of Major-General Kilpatrick, appointed Minister to Chili; General J. D. Cox, Governor-elect of Ohio; and Major-General Henry E. Davis, appointed Public Administrator under Mayor Hoffman, New York, have been accepted, to date January 1, 1866.

Assigned to Duty.

Brevet Colonel John M. Cuyler, Surgeon United States army, has been assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bailey, Surgeon, has been assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor.

Muster Out of Paymasters.

Special Order No. 1, War Department, 1866, musters out the following paymasters, to take effect from January 15:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels William Tilman, Stephen W. Crosby, James A. Farrish, W. B. Mendenhall, and Samuel E. Adams; Majors S. A. Safford, C. W. Campbell, James Mann, John R. Cravens, Henry McFarland, N. M. Knapp, W. H. McAllister, Champion S. Chase, Zachariah Voorhies, Fred. Kelly, William Asson, W. H. Stewart.

Cotton Frauds in the South.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Harry M. Watterson have reached Wilmington, N. C. It has heretofore been stated that their business is to examine into the alleged cotton frauds in the South.

Steamships Burned.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night the steamship *Fairfax*, of the Atlantic Steamship Line, lying at G street wharf, was discovered to be on fire in the vicinity of her boilers, and efforts were at once made to suppress the flames. This was, however, unsuccessful, as shortly after 1 o'clock the bow and stern were enveloped in flames. The presence of the steam engines gave some hope of saving at least a portion of the vessel. The exact amount of loss is not yet ascertained.

The *Fairfax* arrived here yesterday afternoon from New York, and was laden with merchandise for Washington and Georgetown merchants. Fortunately, all her freight had been discharged before the fire was discovered, and thus our merchants suffer no loss. A portion of the furniture of the ship and of the personal effects of her captain and crew were doubtless destroyed, although much had been got off. The vessel was one of the first and largest of her class, elegantly fitted up and furnished, and was valued at $75,000.

AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

Reported Interview Between President Johnson and J. Watson Webb—The Mexican Question—Alleged Reception by the President of a Letter from the French Emperor.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—General James Watson Webb, United States Minister to Brazil, who, since his arrival here, has been confined by illness to the house of his son-in-law, Major Benton, went out for the first time this morning, called at the White House, and had a protracted interview with the President. The General, as is well known, returned from Brazil *via* Paris, and much interest attaches to the interview of to-day from the current report that the General brought a letter from Napoleon to the President. With this web is also woven the woof of a generally believed story that before Mr. Seward went away last week he went or sent to the General for that letter. Mr. Webb declined to deliver it on the ground that it was directed to the President, not to the Secretary, so that Seward started on his Havana voyage a sadder but no wiser man. It is known, however, that General Webb breakfasted with the Emperor a few weeks since, and the table-talk of that occasion was doubtless duly spread before the President this morning. As for the letter, if the General brought one, it will probably be sent into the Senate with the rest of the diplomatic correspondence on the situation in Mexico, which correspondence was lustily called for almost as soon as the Senate opened its doors this session.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Cotton is quiet; sales of 2300 bales at 51c. for middlings. Gold, 144. New York checks ½ per cent. discount.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—Mining stocks are weak. Gould & Curry, $92; Savage, $752; Chollar Potosi, $135; Yellow Jacket, $136; Crown Point, $555; Imperial $115. Legal Tenders, 67½. Choice New York butter, 40@41c.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Cotton is quiet at 52c. for Middlings. Flour is dull; common 5@10c. lower; sales of 7000 bbls at $7 40@8 75 for State; $8 35@10 35 for Ohio; $7 40@8 80 for Western; Southern is drooping; 450 bbls sold at $8@15 25; Canadian lower, 300 bbls. sold at $8 45@11 25. Wheat dull; common 1@2c. lower. Corn dull and drooping. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $29 75 for mess. Lard heavy at 15@18c. Whisky dull.

BUY ALL YOUR

HOLIDAY BOOKS

FENIANISM.

Second Day's Deliberations of the Convention—Fresh Arrival of Delegates—The Delegation from Ireland Received—A Committee Waits on President O'Mahony and the Senate Requesting their Attendance to Explain their Position—Colonel O'Mahony Reports, Etc.

The Fenian Convention resumed its proceedings at 10 o'clock on yesterday. As far as our reporters could learn there was a unanimous feeling among the delegates to thoroughly investigate the existing differences in the Brotherhood, and to come to a calm, impartial decision on the questions at issue.

Delegates stated that they would searchingly sift through the whole business, and forever put an end to the present damaging squabbles by recognizing but one body of Fenians in this country. It is to be hoped that they will persist in this wise resolve, and thus not only place their organization again in a fair light before the public, but also to belie the oft-repeated assertion that Irishmen are incapable of self-government. Let them be firm and united, and they will thus command the respect of the friends of the Irish cause.

There appears to be a strong desire on the part of the delegates of Manhattan and New York that all offices connected with the organization of the House should be filled by Eastern and Western men, in order to remove any impression that the convention was a one-sided affair. We understand that at least two-thirds of all the circles have been represented. Such a representation forms a quorum, and their decision should be binding.

The Chairman, Major Kelly, called the House to order. The Committee on Organization reported, and stated that they had selected Mr. Patrick Corbet, of Syracuse, New York, as Chairman; Mr. Jeremiah Quin, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, as Clerk; with Messrs. M. Lacy, of St. Louis; Charles Timon, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; H. M. Doherty, of Philadelphia; and G. H. Duffy as assistants. Colonel James McDermott Rowe was appointed first Sergeant-at-Arms.

MR. CORBET TAKES THE OATH.

The Chairman was conducted to the chair by a committee of three. The Chairman, on thanking the assembly for the honor conferred on him, said he stood in the Convention as perfectly neutral. He knew no O'Mahony nor Roberts. He knew no party or faction; he knew only the present organization and the cause of Ireland. The results of the present deliberations will mark the era of Irish liberation, or her permanent degradation. The Chairman's address, we learn, was characterized by good sense, sound judgment, and an impartial spirit.

We have heard the Chairman's conduct all through spoken of in the highest terms for the firm and dignified manner in which he discharges his onerous duties. I have heard it stated by delegates conversant with parliamentary debates, both in Washington and St. Stephen's, that they had never heard the debates excelled either in logical accteness or depth of eloquence; but the Irishman appears to have as keen an appreciation of oratory as of a decent skrimmage.

A vote of thanks was passed to the former Chairman, Major Kelly, and business proceeded.

The Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations read their report, which was adopted.

The Chairman called the House to order, and announced that the delegates from Ireland waited to be admitted, in accordance with a resolution of the previous day. A committee was delegated to escort them in.

RECEPTION OF THE DELEGATES.

They were rapturously received by the House standing. The gentlemen replied, and stated that the organization in Ireland surpassed the brightest expectations of its warmest friends. So powerful was it to-day, and so extensive its ramifications, that failure was impossible, if the movement were properly supported from this country.

We learn that so flattering was their report that they were again and again cheered. The delegates were pointed out to your reporter when leaving the building. In one he recognized an old friend, whom he knew as a colonel in the American army, and an officer whose reputation for bravery and intelligence stood second to none. The other was a fine looking military man, with "soldier" indelibly printed on his handsome features. He has the look and bearing of a soldier, with the keen, commanding eye of one who knows how to command and act. He looks the true type of a fearless, active officer. He has been several years in the army, and has won a high reputation by his gallant services in Mexico. We think England will find no mean antagonist in him, whether as a strategist or soldier, should they ever measure swords.

DEBATE RESUMED.

There was a long debate as to the propriety o appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the House was organized and would receive their reports. This resolution created considerable discussion, but was finally carried. It was also put and carried that the committees consist of five delegates each, and that the selection of the delegates be left to the Chair. We were only able to make out the following names of the ten delegates:—Messrs. John Tobin, John Moran, James Cullen and Colonel Nagle, of the Georgetown Circle, and Messrs. Marrow, Martel, Exsine, Druff and Billings. During their absence the House was engaged in routine business.

A little before the House adjourned the delegates selected to wait on O'Mahony reported that President O'Mahony received them fraternally and kindly and entrusted them with documents, stating that he would report at ten o'clock in the morning in person.

The committee that waited on the Senate had not reported previous to the adjournment.

A committee was next appointed to wait on the treasurer to furnish his financial report; also a committee to examine said report when forthcoming.

It is stated that Mr. B. Doran Killian signified his readiness to furnish his report when called upon.

This concluded the business of the day's proceedings.

An anxious crowd had collected from time to time, anxious to catch even a whisper of how things were going on.

A company of the 19th New York State militia kept guard on the entrance to the room used by the Convention, and carefully examined the credentials of all parties seeking admission.

A squad of the city police kept guard outside and around the hall.

The whole proceedings were marked by the most excellent order and decorum.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Chilian Naval Hero.

Don Juan Williams Rebolledo, the commander of the Chilian steamer *Esmeralda*, who fought and captured the Spanish man-of-war *Covadonga* is not an American or an English scion, as it is generally understood, perhaps on account of his family name Williams. Don Juan is the son of an English gentleman of his same name and of Donna Isabel Rebolledo, a Chilian lady. He was born at the town of Chiloe, in the republic of Chili, 1833. He was educated at Valparaiso and cannot speak the English language.

The Chilian steamer *Esmeralda* got her name from that of the Spanish frigate *Esmeralda*, captured on the Pacific Ocean by the Chilian Admiral Don Manuel Blanca Encalada during the war of independence.

AT THE EVANS

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Confederate Religion.

From the Tribune.

Most of the ecclesiastical organizations of the States lately in revolt have chosen *not* to renew their former fraternal relations with the like organizations in the loyal States wherewith they formally dissolved connection at the outbreak of the Rebellion. For this decision they are answerable only to God and their own consciences. It would be a bitter mockery to profess to love where they really hate—to confide where they profoundly distrust. Still, some of their assumptions and reasonings seem fairly to invite criticism. For instance:—

The Southern Presbyterians (Old School) held a General Assembly at Macon, Georgia, three weeks since, and, refusing to reunite with the Presbyterians of the North, discarded their deliberately chosen designation, "The Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States," and took instead that of "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the *United* States." As that was already the established, recognized title of a much larger body, we think this assumption unjustifiable; and it is certainly calculated to breed confusion and mischief.

After resolving to have no more cordial or intimate relations with Northern Presbyterians than with other ecclesiastical bodies whose creeds are not specially objectionable, they further

Resolved, That our ministers and churches be and hereby are warned against all ministers or other agents who may come among us to sow the seeds of division and strife in our congregations, or to create schism in our beloved Zion; and, owing to the peculiar reasons for prudence which now exist, we enjoin it upon our ministers and sessions to exercise special caution as to whom they admit to their pulpits, and in cases of doubt to refer to the judgment of the Presbyteries the whole question of the nature and extent of the courtesy or countenance they may extend.

Resolved, That the Assembly would remind sessions, that in no case is it proper for them to invite ministers of *other denominations* steadily to occupy any of our pulpits without the consent of the Presbyteries, and the known purpose of such ministers, at the earliest suitable opportunity, to unite with us in ecclesiastical relations.

—Such is the sanctimonious way of saying that any church which shall allow a Northern Presbyterian to occupy its pulpit will get into trouble. We do not think the caution was needed, but its *animus* is unmistakable. This General Assembly then proceeded to deliver the following testimony concerning slavery:—

"This relation is now overthrown—suddenly, violently; whether justly or unjustly, in wrath or in mercy, for weal or for woe, let history and the Judge of all the earth decide. But there are two considerations of vital interest which still remain.

"One is, that while the existence of slavery may, in its civil aspects, be regarded as a civil question, an issue now gone, yet the lawfulness of the relation as a question of social morality and of scriptural truth has lost nothing of its importance. When we solemnly declare to you, brethren, that the dogma which asserts the inherent sinfulness of this relation is unscriptural and fanatical; that it is condemned not only by the word of God, but by the voice of the Church in all ages; that it is one of the most pernicious heresies of modern times; that its countenance by any church is a just cause of separation from it (1. Tim. 6, 1-5), we have surely said enough to warn you away from the insidious error as from a fatal shore.

"Whatever, therefore, we may have to lament before God, either for neglect of duty towards our servants, or for actual wrong while the relation lasted, we are not called, now that it has been abolished, to bow the head in humiliation before men, or to admit that the memory of many of our dear kindred is to be covered with shame, because, like Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, they had bond-servants born in their own house, or bought with their money, and who now, redeemed by the same precious blood, sit down together in the kingdom of God."

—There are several misstatements of fact in this testimony, the most material of which (that respecting "the voice of the Church in all ages") might be refuted by citations from the recorded testimony of the Presbyterian Church alone. But the fact that "Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob" were slaveholders is cited most inconclusively. They were slaveholders after a sort, no doubt; but were not the first and the last-named polygamists as well? And will the Southern Old-Schools insist that anti-Polygamy is "one of the most pernicious heresies of modern times," as well as anti-Slavery? If not, why not?

The Right Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont (?), has been trying hard to coax his pro-slavery brother, Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, back into the silken bonds of church fellowship. Wilmer is sweet on the "good Bishop" of Vermont; but he won't be coaxed; and here are his reasons:—

* * * "The Southern deputies themselves may very naturally be supposed to have some sentiment in this matter. Their sons and brothers lie in bloody graves; their land is desolate, and strangers devour it in their presence; their emancipated slaves garrison their cities; they live themselves, as yet, under the ban; their representative man, no guiltier than themselves, is in bonds, and may have to die an ignominious death. The whole Southern people, therefore, are at this moment awaiting trial in the person of their representative head; they are denounced as felons, and a shackled press is forbidden to speak a word of vindication or remonstrance.

"Your own heart, good Bishop, will tell you that men in such a condition are in no mood to join in jubilate over a restoration which is sealed by their degradation. The peace, for which Te Deums will be chanted, is purchased by the loss of their inheritance and they are now sitting in the deep valley of humiliation.

"The men of the South have no desire to prolong the hopeless conflict. They accept the failure of their efforts as a fact, and, as Christian men, will render a faithful allegiance to 'the powers that be,' for God's sake; but it is asking too much of them that they shall swell the pageant which celebrated their subjugation.

"Some time, Bishop, must be given to the heart to school itself. Our people are in no mood for joyous congratulations. They are not yet out of mourning for their dead. It is easy for you to come together and to join heartily in laudates for peace and reunion. Yours is the victorious section. It is easy for him who triumphs to forgive; and from your stand-point you can thank God with a full heart. We are trying to forgive and forget, and lifting up our hearts from the dust, we are trying to say, 'Thy will be done.'

"Excuse some of us, Bishop, for preferring just now to stand aloof from the discussion of these subjects. Our wounds are too recent to bear rough handling. We have no heart for them. We have no wish to discuss them, for there can be no free discussion. Nor can we, by our silent presence, be faithless to the memory of our dead, nor consent to stand by while others inscribe 'traitor' on their gravestones."

—Supposing this were sound logic, would it not condemn the loyal (that is, Tory) Episcopalians of our Revolutionary era for uniting, as they generally did, in organizing the Protestant Episcopal churches in the United States? They might have stood out and insisted on maintaining the former state of ecclesiastical dependence on England. By uniting with "Rebel" Episcopalians, like George Washington and John Jay, to form an independent American Church, they may or may not have consented to "stand by while others inscribed 'traitor' on the gravestones" of their deceased compatriots. At all events, they did precisely what Bishop Wilmer & Co. now refuse to do; and the world has judged irrevocably that they did wisely.

—But this is not the more essential matter—or rather, not that in which we take the deeper interest. What strikes us as offensive and inexcusably arrogant in the Bishop's letter is his complete ignoring of any Southerners but those who threw themselves headlong into the Rebellion. Now the Southern churches generally have for a century had more black than white members, and have far more to-day; yet these are no more regarded by Wilmer than though they were dogs. "The whole Southern people," he asserts, "are at this moment awaiting trial in the person of their representative head." No, they are not, Bishop! and you, as a Christian pastor, ought to know it! Of the three and a half millions of Southern blacks, not one is "awaiting trial" in the person of Jefferson Davis; not one feels himself denounced as a felon; not one is now "sitting in the deep valley of humiliation;" not one feels that his "wounds are too recent" to allow as rough handling as may be required for national restoration and peace. There are many other hearty Southern Unionists—as white as Bishop Wilmer—but he sees nobody in the South but Confederates, and insists that others shall use his spectacles. We cannot consent.

We might ask the Bishop to consider that there are unhealed wounds North as well as South—that we, too, have been called to make sacrifices—that we, too, mourn our dead. Let all this pass; and judge calmly and justly what light is thrown by the Bishop's letter on the temper of what he considers the "South," and on the grave problem of reconstruction.

Mr. Seward's Diplomatic Expedition—Governor Cox, of Ohio, on the Monroe Doctrine—Probable Partition of Mexico.

From the Herald.

The Secretary of State and his assistant are off in the United States steamship *De Soto* on an excursion of a few weeks to warmer latitudes. It is understood at Washington that the southern limit of this voyage of discovery will be Vera Cruz, and that *en route* Mr. Seward will touch at the little island of St. Thomas for a confidential conference with General Santa Anna on Mexican affairs.

This is an important fact; for it must be remembered that General Santa Anna is in exile at present, under the orders of Louis Napoleon and Maximilian, and that the distinguished Mexican ex-President is a zealous supporter of the republic and a believer in the speedy downfall of the Empire. It does not follow, however, that Mr. Seward in this mission contemplates the reinstatement of the Mexican republic or the removal of Maximilian. On the contrary, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that the result of this expedition will probably be a division of Mexico between Maximilian and the United States.

We have had some hints of such a proposed settlement, and that it embraced the cession to the United States of the Northern Mexican provinces or States of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and the long peninsula of Lower California, and the great gulf which divides it from the mainland, comprehending an area of land equal to eight States of the size of New York. This is generally a timberless and waterless region; but it embraces many fertile districts and is rich in the precious metals. Its mineral resources and commercial advantages to us for overland communications with the Pacific, via the Gulf of California, would be immense; while, from the wild Indians and irrepressible guerillas roaming over this vast section, it can never be anything but a dead expense to Maximilian. Hence he will be the gainer by a bargain which cedes all this northern division of Mexico to the United States.

Why, then, should not such a settlement be made? It appears not only feasible from the solid advantages it offers to both parties, but very plausible from the withdrawal by Maximilian of his troops from Sonora, Chihuahua, and other Northern provinces. In this movement he is probably carrying out a condition of an agreement already entered into, and which is, perhaps, to be consummated in a meeting with Mr. Seward at Vera Cruz. The strengthening of the defenses of that place, and the almost daily arrival there of French reinforcements for Maximilian, can be reconciled only with some such theory as this of the object of Mr. Seward's expedition. It is clear that Maximilian is shortening his military lines to strengthen himself, and that what he leaves outside he is prepared to relinquish; and we think that Mr. Seward is not ignorant of, and is not opposed to, these movements, from the very fact that he proposes a visit to Vera Cruz.

But, in support of this idea that a partition of Mexico is contemplated and actually in progress we have other evidence to offer. It is not directly to the purpose, but it is very significant. Governor Cox, the new Republican Governor of Ohio, and a cordial supporter of President Johnson's Southern restoration policy, uttered some very bold opinions on the Mexican question in his message the other day to the Ohio Legislature. He strongly objected to the detention of the Ohio troops on the Rio Grande to watch those of Maximilian. He repudiates the Monroe doctrine as a matter of moonshine. He says that Mexico never can be a republic under the existing Mexican people. He contends that self-government with them and all those Spanish-American republics means nothing but anarchy—violent, bloody, and incendiary; that, as a republic, Mexico has continually injured all nations having any dealings with her, "has ruthlessly ruined and oppressed her own people, and has brought disgrace alike upon the sacred name of republican liberty and of human nature." And finally, Governor Cox is not only opposed to going to war with France, but is opposed to the policy of bullying her in behalf of such a monstrosity as the Mexican republic.

Now, we believe that Governor Cox, standing as the official head of the Republican party of the great State of Ohio, would not utter such opinions without some powerful supporters to back him. He is not speaking at random, but for a purpose and a new movement with which he has become associated. We think it very likely that Chief Justice Chase and Mr. Seward, strange as may seem this conjunction, are in this new movement, and that it comprehends a financial and political scheme against General Grant and the army and navy as elements of political power. General Grant goes for the Monroe doctrine; the army is for it. Let it be enforced to the extent of a war with France, and Grant and the army may carry off all the honors of the next Presidential election. Nothing more probable. But, with a settlement of this Mexican imbroglio by a partition of Mexico between the United States and Maximilian, the dangers to our ambitious civilians from a new crop of laurels to General Grant and a new batch of available generals for political purposes may all be avoided.

This theory of the politicians against the army is very suggestive. It may result in the settlement indicated, or it may lead to a new organization of parties. With the reassembling of Congress on Friday we may have some interesting developments bearing upon this southern sea excursion of Mr. Seward. From all the facts and evidence before us we conclude that he is charged with the business of a compromise with Maximilian on the basis of the partition of Mexico.

The Currency.

From the World.

There is no question awaiting the action of Congress of greater urgency than the restoration of the currency to a healthy condition. It manifestly takes precedence of measures looking to the payment of the public debt, inasmuch as the debt must be paid out of the surplus profits of business and the surplus earnings of industry, and business and industry cannot be re-established on a stable foundation until the currency, which is its life-blood, is reduced and purified. If a man rising from a sick bed is to pay a debt out of his subsequent earnings, his creditor has a greater interest in the recovery of his vigor than in his wages during convalescence.

This complex question is so hemmed in with difficulties, that any man would evince more self-sufficiency than judgment who should be very confident he had discovered its true solution. But this is no reason why any one having ideas on the subject should not freely state them. The question needs to be considered in all its aspects; and even imperfect and one-sided views may have their use as contributions to a complete examination.

We shall be better prepared to judge of the fitness of the means, if we can first get a clear idea of the end to be attained. Happily, this branch of the inquiry is not difficult. Excepting a small number of visionary people who set themselves up for a sort of financial new lights, it is agreed that *when* the currency is restored to a normal condition, the greenbacks will have been retired, the banks will redeem their notes in specie, and only coined money will be a legal tender for debts. Taking this as the condition which it is necessary to restore, it is easy to dispose of a great mass of cloudy crudities put forth by reasoners whose pride of singularity, or fear of immediate consequences, lead them to oppose all measures for the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes. Once grant that these notes are *ultimately* to be withdrawn, and that their redemption is to be one of the principal evidences of restored health, and there is only left a question of the most suitable time and the most appropriate means. When it is said that the withdrawal of the greenbacks will reduce prices and inflict loss, it is not needful to dispute the conclusion, but only to ask whether it can *ever* be done without causing a decline in the value of property? If not, why should we be making wry faces at the medicine which, sooner or later, we shall be compelled to take?

Assuming, then, as proved that the greenbacks are to be redeemed and retired, the question next in order is, whether it shall be done at once or gradually? To this question there are two sides; but it will not be difficult, we think, to find on which the reasons preponderate. The main argument for the immediate resumption of specie payments is, that the business of the country cannot be conducted with advantage while it is sliding down a declivity of gradually decreasing prices. The soundness of this idea cannot well be controverted; for why should men purchase or produce commodities to be sold in a falling market? But the exaggeration of a truth may be as misleading as a downright error. There is not a farm or a plantation in the country but will be equally cultivated, whether prices advance or decline. The price of cotton and of other Southern staples will, under any circumstances, be high enough to encourage production.

The price of grain, which is our chief staple, is regulated by the foreign demand; its price in Liverpool determines its price in New York. As the cost of transportation will go down with the general decline, the farmer will receive for his grain nearly as much value, though less nominal money. Manufacturers could protect themselves against serious loss by the smallness of their production, which would, in some degree, correct the mischievous effect of the tariff which diverts capital and industry from more profitable branches of industry. It is as certain as anything in the future, that in a few years the tariff will be rectified and reduced, and it is well that meantime there should be some check to the stimulus of high duties in drawing capital into braches of business not productive enough to be self-supporting.

Having pointed out these mitigations of the undeniable evils of a falling market, we will state some of the objections to an attempt to return immediately to specie payments. We assume that it can be done only by the withdrawal of a very considerable proportion of the legal-tender notes. Gold and silver will never circulate side by side with any currency not redeemable in the precious metals. Neither the Government nor the banks will redeem in coin so long as the currency is redundant. When the currency is in a normal state, men wanting gold take bank notes to the institution which issued them and demand payment. But till the greenbacks are withdrawn, the banks will pay in *them*; and gold can be procured only by purchasing it at a premium. Even the immediate repeal of the legal-tender act would not restore specie payments, except to creditors making an oppressive use of their legal rights. Legislation can no more control the natural laws in this respect than in others; as is exemplified by the history of our New York State banks.

Our Constitution of 1846 was so rigorous and stringent as to ordain that no bank should continue to do business longer than it redeemed in specie; and it prohibited the Legislature from directly or indirectly permitting any bank to do so. When the financial crash of 1857 came, the State banks did suspend; and, by continuing to do business, demonstrated the powerlessness of the legal enactments, even though taking the form of solemn constitutional provisions, to maintain a specie currency against the necessities of society. The State courts invented subtle and ingenious reasons to explain away the undoubted meaning of the Constitution; and both before and after their decision, the notes of the suspended banks continued to circulate precisely as before.

For similar reasons, the greenbacks and legal-tender notes would remain our sole currency, until other changes had taken place rendering resumption possible. The choice would lie between the currency and none; and as it would remain good for the payment of taxes, to the amount of two or three hundred millions a year, it would have an element of value sufficient to keep it in circulation; just as the nasty, sticky postage-stamps supplied the place of small change, till a substitute for silver was issued by the Treasury.

We regard it as clear—though the reader, perhaps, may not think it sufficiently proved—that the mere repeal of the legal-tender act would not restore specie payments. But if he will not accept it as a conclusion, let him at least grant it to us as a postulate, and accept the consequences which must follow from its admission. If the immediate resumption of specie payments cannot be compelled by the repeal of the legal-tender act, then no sudden resumption is possible, for the entirely conclusive reason that there is no possibility of withdrawing at once a large portion of the legal tender notes. The money which is paid into the Treasury in taxes is paid out again in the current expenditures and interest on the debt. It will thus be kept in circulation till the Treasury can borrow other money to use in its stead.

Before there can be redemption there must be heavy loans; loans, in the first place, sufficient to take up and dispense with the further issue of certificates of indebtedness; and loans, in the next place, equal to the amount of the greenbacks redeemed. When the Secretary of the Treasury comes into the market asking a loan for this latter purpose, he will thereby produce a stringency which will render the success of the loan more or less slow and difficult. If he should apply for enough for the immediate redemption of all the greenbacks, he would probably get nothing. The thing is not susceptible of being done except by some gradual method.

As the withdrawal of the greenbacks must necessarily take time, it ought to be begun at once, and prosecuted with steadiness and caution. The particular steps require more space than remains to us at the end of an already long article.

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GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the twenty-fourth section of the Will of Stephen Girard, the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the estate:—

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the Improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue.

		Par Value.
United States 10-40 5 per cent. Loan		$4,900 00
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan		55,577 32
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan		9,400 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free from tax	$85,200 00	
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, taxable	54,100 00	139,300 00
City Gas 6 per cent. Loan		10,000 00
22 Shares of Stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania		4,400 00
42 Shares of Preferred Stock in the Union Canal Company		2,100 00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan		1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent.		252,759 84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan 1882		2,350 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan 1882, received for interest		13,040 70
Loan appropriated to purchase Fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers and Roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.		
One Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent.		9,080 57
One Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, received for interest		272 68
Stocks and Loans comprising the Residuary Fund, 1865:—		
United States 5-20 6 per cent. Loan		2,550 00
United States 10-40 5 per cent. Loan		10,700 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 6 per cent.		1,831 54
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan		88,840 05
Loan to Franklin Institute		1,000 00
Guardians of the Poor Loan (now City) 5 per cent.	$500 00	
City of Philadelphia Loan, 5 per cent.	7,800 00—	8,300 00
City of Philadelphia Loan, 6 per cent., free of tax	$26,700 00	
City of Philadelphia Loan, 6 per cent., taxable	22,300 00—	39,000 00
100 Shares of Stock Philadelphia Exchange Company		10,000 00
2200 Shares of Stock Schuylkill Navigation Company		110,000 00
162 Shares of Stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company		10,200 00
4000 Shares of Stock Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company		200,000 00
2 Shares of Stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company		200 00
1 Share of Stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company		100 00
1 Bond Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.		10,000 00
1 Bond for interest on Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company		900 00
1 Bond Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan, 1882, received for interest		241 68
Loan and Cash comprising the Legacy (in part) received from the Estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois		7,587 50
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881, $7,600, cost	$7,560 00	
Cash to be invested	27 50—	7,587 50
Interest received		$778 49

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made for various objects for the year 1865:—

Balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1865		$11,131 82
Cash received for rent of Real Estate		168,162 14
Do	Interest on City Loan	11,056 95
Do	Schuylkill Navigation Co. Loan	15,102 69
Do	State of Pennsylvania Loan	6,907 32
Do	City Gas Loan	570 00
Do	United States Loan, 5-20 6 per cent.	219 73
Do	United States Loan, 10-40 5 per cent.	1,335 21
Do	Dividend Philadelphia Exchange Co. Stock	200 00
Do	do Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania	880 00
Do	do Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Stock	5,940 00
Do	from Real Estate Schuylkill county	227 00
Do	from Collieries in Schuylkill county	36,710 71
Do	for Interest on Lawrence Todd Legacy	750 99
Do	for total Income Account	66 40
		$359,261 25

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils:—

ESTATE.

For Water Rent	$1,748 00	
Taxes	30,715 02	
Salaries	6,800 00	
Lands out of the county	14,137 33	
Permanent Improvements	309 76	
General Repairs	12,495 70	
Inside Painting	1,999 84	
Paper and Hanging	2,493 13	
Outside Painting	4,099 68	
Annuities	900 00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,020 48	
Purchase of fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers"	529 75	
Lighting Delaware Avenue with gas	1,205 60	
Repairing Pavement Delaware Avenue	533 00	
To Invest a Certain Amount in City Loans	1,665 85	
Cash paid upon Writs of Mandamus for damages in widening Delaware Avenue	10,405 12	
Repairing Pier, Delaware Avenue	586 01	
	$94,736 37	

COLLEGE.

Committee on Household	$113,968 51	
" " Institution	16,325 57	
" " Accounts	2,499 02	
" " Library	99 80	
" " Discipline & Discharge	249 99	
" " Manual Labor	500 00	
	—$133,642 89	
		—$228,379 25
Balance in the City Treasury	$31,784 86	
Warrants not taken	902 87	
Balance in the Treasury		$30,881 99

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Superintendent Girard Estate.

Philadelphia, December 30, 1865. 1 3t

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PROPRIETOR,

Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

I. B. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER Truss Establishment, No. 1347 CHESNUT street, near Broad—This Truss, unlike all others, cures Ruptures, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, chafe, or become filthy; fitted to form, requiring no strap; used in bathing; always good as new. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc., of improved styles. Lady attendant. Call and examine, or send for pamphlet. 12 16 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" " 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,365 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253 6[illegible] 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE [7 28 1y

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,207 04.

CAPITAL ... $400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS ... 997 860
PREMIUMS ... 1 103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $301,000
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER, TOBIAS WAGNER, SAMUEL GRANT, JACOB R. SMITH, GEORGE W. RICHARDS, ISAAC LEA, EDWARD C. DALE, GEORGE FALES, ALFRED FITLER, FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.

JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, William McKee, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Samuel Wilcox.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28 1y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. S. Needles, John D. Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Henry S. McComb, Lemuel Coffin, Chas. P. Bayard, J. Hillborn Jones, John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 30 1y

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM W. ALLEN, AGENT FOR THE ORIGINAL TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

The Oldest and Most Reliable Accident Insurance Company in America,

AND OF

NEW ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM No. 404 TO

No. 409 WALNUT STREET,

11 27 mwf1 DIRECTLY OPPOSITE

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS

FORTY DOLLARS $40.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP MISSOURI,

JAMES SHERMAN, Commander,

Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 6, carrying passengers at above low rates.

The well-known and popular steamship MATANZAS, WILLIAM LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow January 13.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.

The splendid new steamship SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, will sail Saturday, January 6, and be succeeded by the SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, Saturday, January 13.

For Tickets apply to

H. L. LEAF,

No. 320 CHESNUT STREET.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 1 2 6

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Thursday next (30th November) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 4½ o'clock P. M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 4½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe ... $7 75
" " Norfolk ... 7 75
" " City Point ... 10 25
" " Richmond ... 10 25

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 8·15 or 11·50 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.

Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.

M. N. FALLS, President.

R. D. JAMAR, General Passenger Agent, Phila.

November 30 1865. 11 29

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE, FOR LIVERPOOL AND CORK DIRECT.—The first-class full powered Clyde built iron screw Steamships of this Line regularly

EVERY WEDNESDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

FIRST CABIN (through from Philadelphia) ... $90 00
STEERAGE do do ... $35 00

PAYABLE IN PAPER MONEY,

FOR

LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.

CABIN (according to location) ... $90, $80, and $[illegible]
STEERAGE ... $30 0[illegible]

All payable in paper money, and booked through free from Philadelphia to any of the above ports.

Parties about visiting the old country will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned before engaging elsewhere, as they can secure choice berths, and save their railroad expenses to New York.

For passage, apply to W. A. HAMILL,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, up-stairs.

Drafts issued for any amount payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, or on the Continent. 6 21

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mail.

ETNA, Saturday, December 30.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 3.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, January 6.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ... $90 00 Steerage ... $30 00
First Cabin to London 95 00 Steerage to London ... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris ... 105 00 Steerage to Paris ... 40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 81y

GREAT REDUCTION

IN GOOD FAMILY COAL.

$8 A TON FOR LARGE NUT COAL.

$9 A TON FOR STOVE AND HEATER COAL.

AT

ALTER'S COAL YARD,

No. 957 NINTH STREET, BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

Branch Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 12 4 1m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia was held yesterday morning, Craig Biddle, Esq., President, in the chair. A number of communications were received, among which were the official correspondence of the French Exposition for 1867 and the monthly report of the Agricultural Society for November, 1865. A communication in relation to grape-vine dressing in Switzerland was read, showing certain advantages in the mode suggested in this connection, and the Treasurer made his annual report, showing a small balance in his hands. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Craig Biddle, President; Charles W. Harrison and Charles R. King, Vice-Presidents; Sidney G. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary; Alfred L. Kennedy, Recording Secretary; George Blight, Treasurer; John McGowan, Librarian; David Landreth, John Lardner, Charles W. Harrison, Dr. James A. McCrea, John McGowan, Executive Committee.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The annual meeting of the contributors of the Northern Dispensary for the Medical Relief of the Poor was held on Tuesday. The following gentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:—George W. Tryon, John Horn, John M. Ogden, John Kessler, Jr., Charles M. Wagner, George Erety, Dr. N. L. Hatfield, Robert Lindsay, Josiah Bacon, John O. James, George F. Lee, and Samuel A. Bispham. The annual report gives the following account of the past year:—Number of patients remaining under treatment for the year 1864, 97; admitted since, 15,139; total, 15,236; of whom 14,155 were treated at the hall of the institution, and 984 by attending physicians at their residences. Whole number recovered, relieved and unknown, 15,019; remaining under treatment, 160; dead, 57.

THE MURDER OF MR. SLOCUM.—A letter states that George W. Slocum, who was employed as engineer for an oil company in Western Virginia, and four other men, had left the works for Petroleum station, a short distance off, to unload some barrels. When the train arrived, the conductor, in very strong terms, abused the superintendent of the oil company. His remarks were replied to by the deceased, and words passed between them. Finally, the conductor seized a drop-pin, and struck Mr. Slocum a violent blow on the head, which knocked him senseless, and in which condition he lay for three hours, and then expired.

A COOL VILLAIN.—A day or two ago, a man knocked at the door of a house in Newton street, Second Ward, and asked a small boy, who opened it, if the old woman was in. He was told she was not, whereupon he entered and locked the door; then told the boy if he made a noise he would cut his throat, after which he proceeded to ransack the drawers and closets for valuables. He went up-stairs, then into the basement, and before leaving demanded of the boy where the money was kept. He was told that there was no money in the house. He went out the back way and escaped through a graveyard.

MEETING OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Last evening a meeting was held in the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of members of the Philadelphia Sabbath School Society of the Methodist Church. An address was made by R. G. Pardee, Esq., of New York, on "Object Teaching, Government of Schools," etc. The occasion was one of unusual interest, and was productive, no doubt, of much practical good. The schools belonging to this Society are among the most numerous of any denomination of Christians, and the efforts of the teachers to benefit the scholars have been crowned with signal success.

HEAVY FORGERIES.—Yesterday, at the Philadelphia Bank, and at the Mechanics' Bank, it was discovered that forged checks in the name of D'Invilliers, P. F. Kelly & Co., and George J. Boyd, all prominent Third street brokers, for about $1700 each, had been paid—two by the Philadelphia and one by the Mechanics'. They all appear to have been the work of the same individual, and were all payable to bearer.

A FUNNY JOKE.—A novel case of malicious mischief was heard yesterday. A lad, taking advantage of the appearance of the sun in the morning, stationed himself at the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, and with a piece of looking-glass threw its reflected rays into the eyes of persons sitting at a window opposite. Though requested to desist he refused, and continued the sport until he was arrested.

GRAIN MEASURED.—The following amount of grain was measured at the port of Philadelphia for the quarter ending December 31, 1865:—

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Corn	421,644	Malt	15,449
Wheat	218,295	Seeds	454½
Oats	213,022	Sundries	6,382
Rye	37,309½		
Barley	289,332	Total	1,201,939½

CONFIDENCE MAN COMMITTED.—James Burns, alias George Wilson, charged with the larceny of a breastpin from Mrs. Mead, residing on Spring Garden street, and also with swindling parties by making false representations, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, and was committed to prison.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The Treasurer of the Lincoln Monument Association has received the following contributions:—From the Fourteenth Ward, $10; Twenty-fourth Ward, $70; Thirteenth Ward, $155·24; from private citizens, $16.

REMOVAL OF THE REFRESHMENT SALOON.—The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon is now being torn down. Yesterday one of the workmen, named Michael Kelly, received a severe cut in his head and was injured internally by the falling of one of the rafters.

GROWING CONGREGATIONS.—Over one hundred members have been added to the Twelfth Street M. E. Church within the past few months. About the same number have been added to the Green Street M. E. Church.

SUICIDE.—A man named Frank Phillips, aged forty-five years, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. Verdict according to the facts in the case.

FELL DEAD.—An old woman, aged seventy-five years, fell dead yesterday, at her residence at Aramingo. Verdict—"Fell dead."

HOW THE DAYS OF THE WEEK GOT THIER NAMES.—The days of the week were each sacred to a certain deity; Sunday and Monday to the sun and moon respectively; Tuesday has its name from Tuesca, whom the Saxons supposed to be supreme ruler; Wednesday, named after Woden, the god of war. Here is an explanation of one of Falstaff's questions concerning "honor." "Who hath it?" "He that died on a Wednesday"—that is, killed in battle, in the service of Woden. Thursday is from Thor, the god of thunder; Friday from Frigre, the deity supposed to preside over trade; and Saturday from Saeter, the god of liberty. From which last I suppose has descended the custom of observing that day as a holiday, and which I am thankful to say, is pretty duly kept by all who can afford the needful relaxation, with one remarkable exception, namely, those who follow the useful craft of shoemaking. It is well known that they favor Monday as their day of recreation, which custom is said to have had its origin in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The story is that one of his generals, named Munday, committed suicide. The Protector offered a reward for the most suitable epitaph commemorating the death of his friend. The successful competitor was a worthy son of Crispin, who carried off the palm by the following epigram:—

> God bless the Lord Protector!
> And cursed be worldly pelf;
> Tuesday shall begin the week,
> Since Monday's hanged himself.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—A Paris letter in the Augsburgh *Gazette* gives the following anecdote:—"While with the Emperor on an excursion in the mountains, near Biarritz, the Empress perceived a man crippled from paralysis sitting in the sun before his cottage. While Napoleon III was questioning the sufferer as to his infirmity, and promising assistance, the Empress observed a child four years old, who appeared to be suffering also. This was the only child of the poor man, and she was suffering from dysentery. The Empress asked, with emotion, the man if he would trust his daughter to her for some time. This consent having been obtained, her Majesty called a young countrywoman, and gave the child to her to carry to the imperial residence. When the peasant woman arrived with her burden, she paused on the threshold of the villa, not daring to enter, as she was barefooted. The Empress, however, said, 'Come in; do not be afraid,' and the young woman then entered, and laid her charge on a velvet sofa. The child was carefully attended to until she recovered, and both she and the father were munificently assisted."

—The friends of Mrs. Van Zandt, daughter of Signor Blitz, will be gratified to learn that that lady has already begun a successful musical career abroad. She has received six offers of operatic engagements, and has signed a contract for six months to sing at the royal opera houses of Berlin, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm. Madame Van Zandt sings in Europe under the Italianized name of Signora Vauzini, by which she is now known to the public.

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,

FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1866,
FRIDAY EVENING, January 5, 1866.

MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,

"JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE,"
"JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE,"
"JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE,"

In his celebrated Serio-Comic Monologue,

DRIFTING ABOUT;
OR, SKETCHES OF TRAVELS IN MANY LANDS.

In which he will introduce the two Great Sensational Poems (originally recited by him),
THE VAGABONDS, AND BEAUTIFUL SNOW.
Also, his wonderful IMITATIONS of ANNA BISHOP and EDWIN FORREST.
RECOLLECT, for ONE NIGHT only.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
N. B. The above will be given under the auspices of the PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, and is the Eighth of the Course.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's Seventh and Chesnut streets; Kromer's Great Agency, No. 403 Chesnut street; and at the Office of the "Evening Programme," No. 431 Chesnut street.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. 1 3 3t

CONCERT HALL.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!
THE SEANCES DIABOLIQUES
OF
Mr. Robert Heller,
NECROMANCER AND MUSICIAN,
THURSDAY EVENING, January 4.

Upon this occasion he will produce his celebrated Band of Musicians,
THE WOOD MINSTRELS,
Universally considered the most
WONDERFUL COLLECTION OF BLOCKHEADS
In the world, and who created so
ASTOUNDING A FURORE
On their first appearance in New York.

These Musicians, Mr. Heller would beg leave to inform the public can by no possibility appear anywhere else after the period of
THE THREE EVENINGS
For which he has specially engaged them.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.
First Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 6, at 2½ o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!
HOUSES FILLED TO OVERFLOWING NIGHTLY!
THIS EVENING,
the Grand Spectacular Extravaganza
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
with its TRANSFORMATION SCENE, will be presented.
MISS JOSIE ORTON
AS THE
SLEEPING BEAUTY.
This beautiful Burlesque will be presented with its
NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY,
BY RICHARD SMITH
New and costly Properties, Costumes, Mechanical Effects, Original Music, etc. etc.
THE CAST
embraces the following popular names:—Miss Josie Orton, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Cordelia Cappelle, Mrs. Chapman, Miss L. Cooper, Mrs. E. F. Keach, Walter Lennox, W. A. Chapman, F. Foster, J. T. Ward, and others.
The evening's performance will conclude with the Original Petit Comedy, by B. E. Woolf, Esq., entitled
CAUGHT AT LAST
In which Miss Josie Orton, Walter Lennox, Mr. G. H. Clarke, and others will appear.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2¾ o'clock.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 6,
EIGHTIETH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the
SLEEPING BEAUTY
will be performed.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¼.
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the Great Spectacular Legendary Drama of
FAUST AND MARGUERITE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
in his singularly characteristic impersonation of
MEPHISTOPHELES.
Fourth Night of the Glorious Comedy Farce of
SAM'S LITTLE GAME.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 4,
FAUST AND MARGUERITE
Mephistopheles.........Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
Marguerite.........Miss Annie Graham
To conclude with the Comic Farce of
SAM'S LITTLE GAME.
Samuel Slingsby.........Mr. BARTON HILL
Mrs. Larkins.........Miss Annie Graham
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. BARTON HILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR.
SECOND WEEK OF LOST IN LONDON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "NELLY ARMROYD."
The Piece already endorsed by over fifteen thousand persons in Six Nights.
THIS EVENING,
with new Scenery, by Hawthorne
LOST IN LONDON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS "NELLY ARMROYD."
Act First—Lancashire.
Act Second—London.
Act Third—Exterior of Featherston's Villa.
Act Fourth—Dining Hall in Featherston's Villa.
Act Fifth—Interior of Job's Cottage.
The performance concludes each evening at half-past 10 o'clock.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
And the Glorious Successful Pantomime of
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
On Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
Admission—Matinee, 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre; Children, half-price.

GYMNASIUM.
THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Is open every Day and Evening.
BODILY EXERCISE is the only means to restore health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Classes for Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
Classes for Boys—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
For Gents—Every day from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.
N. B.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN FENCING AND SPARRING.
11 18smth2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had a 'the
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 9 18 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.........DIRECTOR
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, January 4,
ONLY TIME MOST POSITIVELY OF
AUBER'S
GRAND ROMANTIC OPERA,
FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO
FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO,
with the following remarkably strong and meritorious cast:—
Fra Diavolo,
Assuming the title of Marquis de San Marco,
Signor Mazzolini
Lord Rockburg, an English Tourist.........Signor Bellini
Lady Pamela, his Wife.........Mad'lle Ficer
Lorenzo, Chief Carbineer.........Signor Lorini
Mateo, an Innkeeper.........Herr Muller
Zerina, his Daughter.........Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg
Giacomo, a Brigand.........Signor Barili
Beppo.........Signor Du Breul
Francisco.........Signor Voelder
Villagers, Carbineers, and Brigands,
by the Ladies and Gentlemen of
THE GRAND CHORUS.
Admission, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.
Secured seats Fifty Cents extra
Family Circle.........50 cts.
Amphitheatre.........25 cts.
SATURDAY, last time of L'AFRICAINE.
Secured seats for that occasion.........$2 00
Family Circle for that occasion.........75 cts.
Seats may be secured and Family Circle Admission Tickets purchased during each day at the Academy of Music, and at Trumpler's Music Store.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $2000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a short time only, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition.
In connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Who are evidently of a Cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc.; perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL
ANACONDAS, MONKEYS, BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 35 cents. Children, 25 cents.
Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
1 1 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

SIGNOR PERELLI'S AMATEUR
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON
OF TEN NIGHTS,
Commences in CONCERT HALL in January next.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST
Open at Mr. PERELLI'S Rooms, No. 1228 CHESNUT Street, from 2½ to 4 P. M. daily. 12 15 ws

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED.
Still on exhibition.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No.	1	$100,000
" "	2	200,000
" "	3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
J. A. POTTER,
12 22 23t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
December 23, 1865.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the balance of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at this bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., 23d January, 1866.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 6000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of New York as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent. or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal—in the quantity or the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau—then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER.

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 26th day of December, 1865, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificates.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 26th December, 1865, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness, (Signed), C. D.
(Place) E. F.
(Date)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signed), G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. 12 26 tu4t

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
IN GENERAL CHARGE OF SUBSISTENCE DEPOT, IN DEPARTMENTS OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, RICHMOND, Va., December 26, 1865.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office daily, and opened on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the SURPLUS HARD BREAD in the State of North Carolina, stored in depots at Newbern and Morehead City, N. C.

The Bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.

All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1000) pounds.

Payment required on delivery of the bread in Government funds.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.,
12 28 7t Richmond, Va.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 21 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

BENNETT'S
FANCY BAZAAR
AND DEPOT FOR
PARIS NOVELTIES
AND
SPECIALITIES,
No. 20 N. EIGHTH STREET
WEST SIDE,
11 28 ABOVE MARKET

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 14m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER S ORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers, Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Traveling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.

The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 3 17t Depot of Washington.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20th 1865.

The sale of UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL at ALEXANDRIA, Va., will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

In addition to the articles previously advertised there will be offered:—

60,000 feet seasoned Oak Plank and Timber.
1 new Lathe, 36 feet long, 38-inch swing.
1 new Vertical Car-wheel Borer.
1 second-hand Planer.
1 Engine House, 358 by 66.
30 Buildings, varying in size from 10 by 10 to 30 by 60.
1 Wharf, foot of Franklin street, containing 21,400 square feet.

Only a small proportion of the new material has been disposed of.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Vouchers for Transportation will be received from railroad companies as cash.

H. L. ROBINSON
12 21fbstu9t Brevet Brigadier General, A. Q. M.

PUBLIC SALE

AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL,

PHILADELPHIA,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES,

On THURSDAY MORNING, January 18, 1866,

at 11 o'clock,

will be sold at Public Sale,

GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE. Viz.:—

19,656 pounds United States Powder mixed, badly caked.
9960 pounds United States Cannon Powder, badly caked.
4900 pounds United States Mortar Powder, dirty and caked.
4601 pounds United States Powder, good mixed grain.
87,403 pounds Confederate States Powder, good mixed grain.
4167 pounds Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.

This Powder is stored at Fort Delaware.

Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet, and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth Street, New York.

When the interest of the Government may require it, the powder will be bid in.

Terms, United States currency.

S. V. BENET,
12 19tn5t Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A. Commanding.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on

Friday, the 5th of January,
Friday, the 12th of January,
Friday, the 19th of January,
Friday, the 26th of January,

Four hundred good and serviceable mules,
One hundred on each day of sale.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Roger Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale.
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can.
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
½ box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Sieves.
1 Table.
1 packing Table and contents.
50 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice.
9 cases and 4 lbs. Killikinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
8 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. baled Tobacco.
½ bbl. Shorts.
250 lbs. broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Drying Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels.
10,572 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dust or Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21,487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20,852.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No. 58,277.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52,252.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71,579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,909.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 53,204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 63,008.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems, S. R., Nos. 211, 203, 265, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves.
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
3 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
321 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 98, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter.
2 Buckets, and other small articles.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3wim6t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865.

Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at that place, viz.:—

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.

One Headquarters Building, 175 by 25 feet; 15 Hospital Wards, each 175 by 25 feet; one Mess-house, 270 by 28 feet; one Guards' Quarters, 167 by 24 feet; one Contraband Quarters, 60 by 14 feet; one Kitchen, 60 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 77 by 25 feet; one Laundry, 99 by 22 feet, with stationary Engine, Locomotive Boiler, and all the necessary apparatus for steam laundrying and drying; one Cow Stable, 91 by 14 feet; one Horse Stable, 52 by 21 feet; one Wagon House, small; one Baggage House, 55 by 25 feet; one Warehouse, 55 by 25 feet; one Ice House, 40 by 30 feet, and 19 feet high; Water-tank Building, 17 by 17 feet, 30 feet high, with circular water tank, 16 feet diameter; two Coal Houses, one Saw House, one Forage House, one Dead House, and one Wash House, of various dimensions; also, covered Plank Footwalks connecting the above buildings; aggregate length 1860 feet, and 8 feet wide.

The above-mentioned Headquarters Building is two stories high, lathed and plastered, and the fifteen Hospital Wards, the Mess-house, and a few other structures are also lathed and plastered.

PRISON CAMP.

10 Hospital Wards, each 140 by 25 feet; 7 Cook-houses, each 148 by 22 feet; one Cook-house, 120 by 26 feet; one Cook-house, 140 by 25 feet, with two wings, each 50 by 20 feet; one Headquarters Building, 72 by 24 feet, with two wings, each 40 by 20 feet; one U. S. Storehouse, 90 by 22 feet; one Dispensary, 40 by 28 feet; one Chapel, 100 by 24 feet; one Express Office, 30 by 16 feet; one Guard House (block), 60 by 15 feet; one Quarters, one Office, and one Storeroom, of various dimensions; also, 9188 lineal feet of Fencing, 12 feet high; 310 lineal feet of Board Fence, 6 feet high; 700 lineal feet of covered Plank Footwalks, 12 feet wide; and 9188 lineal feet of Plank Footwalk, 4 feet wide, with rail.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

One Quarters, 100 by 28 feet; one Quarters, 100 by 14 feet; one Quarters, 12 by 22 feet; one Quarters, 69 by 28 feet; three Stables, averaging 139 by 27 feet each; one Storehouse, 84 by 27 feet; one Smith Shop, 53 by 24 feet; one Wheelwright Shop, 57 by 14 feet; and four Offices, three Quarters, two Storehouses, one Oil-house; one Saddler's Shop, and one Mess House, of various dimensions.

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

One Post Hospital, 70 by 25 feet; one Commissary Storehouse, 200 by 35 feet; one Commissary Salesroom and Office, 84 by 27 feet; one Office, 27 by 14 feet; one Guard House (log), 50 by 50 feet; one Guard House (log), 30 by 20 feet; two frame Guard Houses, small size; one Barrack, at Fort Lincoln, 60 by 20 feet; one Ordnance Storehouse, 54 by 12 feet; one Slaughter House 40 by 24 feet, with Shed, 24 by 18 feet, and Outbuildings, 9 by 9 feet; one Stable, 36 by 22 feet; and 10 Kitchens, Quarters, etc., of various dimensions.

One wharf of Timber and Lumber, 476 feet long, and varying in width from 22 to 102 feet. 248 lineal feet of Stockade, 11 feet high on the Potomac side, with block-house 20 by 30 feet, four platforms, each 16 by 12 feet, and 100 lineal feet of plank footwalk, 6 feet wide. 157 lineal feet of Stockade on bay side, with block-house 25 by 20 feet, and three platforms of various dimensions, and a footwalk.

One Hose Carriage; 28 Fire Ladders; 24 Axes; 116 Fire Buckets; and six lengths of Hose, each of feet long.

Three Cooking Ranges; one Perpetual Oven; a quantity of old Lumber; and a number of Pumps.

Point Lookout, situated at the junction of the Potomac river with Chesapeake bay, was, before the war, a favorite watering place, and is well adapted for the purpose now, having excellent facilities for salt-water bathing, and abundance of fish and game.

The buildings above enumerated under the head of "United States General Hospital," are located directly on the Point, the principal structures being arranged in a circle, radiating from a common centre, and connected by covered footwalks, and could with moderate expense be fitted up properly for the accommodation of visitors, as a steam laundry, ice-house, coal house, water-tanks, and many other necessary structures for the purpose, are ready for immediate use. An excellent opportunity is also afforded to land-owners in the vicinity, and elsewhere, to secure valuable fencing and building material.

A steamer will leave the Government wharves, south side of the basin, near Fardy's ship yard, Baltimore, Md., at 10 o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, January 17, 1866, for the transportation of bidders to Point Lookout; and will be retained until the close of the sale to return the passengers to Baltimore. Meals will be furnished on the boat at the usual steamboat rates.

The Buildings will be sold singly, and other property in lots to suit purchasers.

The military guard will remain in charge of the Buildings, etc., for fifteen days after the sale, if desired, and purchasers will be allowed twenty days in which to remove their property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
1 1 15t Department of Washington.

LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, January 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:—

4 Iron Cannon.
52 Upper Casemate Carriages, cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,282 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
13,902 United States Muskets and Rifles, new and paired.
62,831 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,684 United States Muskets and Rifles.
8,588 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
453 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
3,022 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,998 Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,185 Revolvers.
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,000 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments, Bridles, Horse Brushes, Currycombs, etc.
3,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,200 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds of Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle, and Sporting.
32 Incomplete Sets of Wrought Iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 tons Lead and Antimony, in pigs; Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000 lbs. Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.

A large lot of Appendages for Muskets, Carbines, etc.

A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.

A large lot of spare parts for Muskets, etc.

A large lot of Tools and Machines.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property ten days after the sale.

Terms, cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Allegheny Arsenal, December 26, 1865. 12 28 15t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The entire stock of the United States Arsenal to be sold on THURSDAY, January 11, 1866, by
EDWARD L. POALK, Auctioneer.

Consisting of the following articles, viz:—
Machinery, Boilers, ranging from 15 to 42 feet.
Large lot Wrought and Pig Iron.
Guns, Howitzers, Columbiads, 32-pounders.
Grindstones, solid Shot, Gas Pipe, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Also—From three to five millions of Brick, Brown Stone, etc., etc., the remains of the said Arsenal.

By order of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
J. F. LUKENS, Lieutenant and D. C. O.
12 29 8t Wilmington, N. C.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.—NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1865.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, at public auction, on the 10th and 11th days of JANUARY, 1866, at noon, a large lot of old Navy Cannon.

These Cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder. Terms cash in Government funds; one half the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, at which time the Cannon must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the Ordnance Officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
12 15 mw 11 11 Navy Department.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1866.

A Western Echo of Eastern Unionism—A True Radical Message.

It is with the keenest pleasure that we have read the inaugural address of the Hon. Lucius Fairchild, Governor of Wisconsin delivered by him at Madison on Monday last. It is a frank and noble utterance of sound Union sentiments, in which none of that equivocation and non-committalism which is now, alas! too popular, is to be found. In his paragraphs are found no negatives for evil, but positives for good. He does not say that such a course ought not to be pursued, he frankly says what line of conduct should. It is a manly utterance, and one which, coming at the present time, will have a beneficial effect on the popular mind. It is a radical address—one in which those views which are being agitated and supported by all who desire to avoid future Southern ascendancy are warmly advocated; one which affords in its tone a reflex of popular sentiment in reference to the future status of the Rebel States and the trial of Jefferson Davis. Some time since we advocated the immediate trial before a military commission of the Rebel chief. We favored the court-martial because we believe that in a civil court he would not be convicted. Governor Fairchild says that, "Not until Jefferson Davis shall have been tried, convicted, and hung for treason, and the fact that treason is a crime, which cannot be committed with impunity, shall have thus been fully demonstrated, will the American people be content."

Here, then, is a clear, open demand for the trial and execution of Jefferson Davis—a demand which will be echoed by the press and people of the entire North. Should he not be shortly punished, those who favor leniency will find that they will stand opposed not only to that very powerful body known as the Radicals, but also to many of those who are to-day supporting the mild policy, believing that vengeance will be executed on him, the head and front of Southern offenders. When it is found that the pardoning power which is being extended to the minor Rebels will also include the chief—that no example will be made whereby treason may appear both dangerous and odious to posterity, the great mass of the Northern people will rise as a unit and repudiate a doctrine which can encompass within its merciful folds one who has violated every pledge and forfeited every claim to sympathy, respect, or life.

The other issue of the future, the proper policy of reconstruction, is discussed in the address with a similar freedom to that applied to the trial case. The measures which we have been advocating for months are to-day demanded by our Western coadjutor in the cause of national prosperity. It is with satisfaction that we find these views, which have had but few exponents among the State officers, taken up by an Executive of a great Commonwealth, and sent at lightning speed over all the land. Speaking of the question of liberty in the South, he says:—

"It now devolves upon us to see to it that freedom so established shall be something more than mere name.

"Special enactments must be passed for the benefit of the freedman, to protect him against the oppression of his late master. He should be admitted upon the witness stand and in the jury box, and be made to feel that he is a man, invested with and protected in all the rights of manhood.

"In reconstructing the States lately in Rebellion, it seems both necessary and proper that ample evidence be required upon their part that they are disposed to yield a ready and willing obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

"With these conditions faithfully carried out, and with the necessary Congressional enactments for the full protection of the Union men, white and black, the people will be glad to admit those States into full communion with the Union, and welcome them with open arms."

Such is the true doctrine of the Radicals. If we could bring ourselves to believe that the safety of the Union would not be endangered, and the freedom of the blacks imperilled, by the readmission of the Southern States without sufficient guarantees, we would open our arms and receive them with joy, forgetting all their crimes in the past and treating them only as brothers in the cause of future American greatness. But when it is our conscientious conviction that by consigning to oblivion the past we risk the great issues gained by the war, and violate our faith to the freedmen by abandoning them to a fate as cruel and unjust as that of the slavery from which they had escaped, we must protest against a system which will be ruinous to the nation and dishonorable to ourselves. It is for this reason that we favor those views and those reasons so ably advocated by the occupant of the Gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin. Even had we disagreed with all his views, we would still have praised the frankness with which he expressed them. What our country needs just now is not so much ability as it is honesty.

There are but two opinions. One in favor of the reception of the South with open arms, the other in favor of measures which will act as a pledge to the future fulfilment of our national laws in the Southern States. Those who favor one plan have had their arguments already expressed for them by the leading Democratic orators; those who support the other have had their sentiments expounded by such men as Colfax, Stevens, and their like. What is needed, we repeat, is not so much ability as it is frankness; and it is therefore with no common satisfaction that we have read the address of Governor Fairchild. If we had but a few more such utterances, the true feeling of the people would become evident, and the President have the advantage of perceiving the popular mind. The course at present being pursued is not necessarily a final one, and should it appear that not only is the South treacherous and ungrateful, but that the great mass of the North is dissatisfied, as we believe it is, we doubt not that Mr. Johnson would take such steps as would rectify the present illogical relative position which the Rebel and loyal Commonwealths bear to each other. The Rebels, no longer defiant, would be prone in the dust, and the loyalists dictate terms of forgiveness, and not have them demanded by defeated traitors.

Will the Freedmen Work?

The Southern papers and Southern planters have been continually telling us that the freedmen are a lazy, worthless, idle set of paupers, who expect that liberty means indolence, and freedom implies exemption from work as well as from the whip. They state that the black is only fitted for an inferior place in the social scale, and that unless urged on by the taskmaster he will bask in the sun and live by theft and petty crime. All these arguments are used as an extenuation for the severity and oppression to which the negro has been subjected in the past, and are intended to pave the way to a future system of compulsory labor under a form of peonage of which we spoke a few days since.

We have always maintained that the pictures of the Southern black as delineated by their late owners were, and very naturally too, unreliable. That, indignant at the convulsion which had overturned all their preconceived views of the African, they would not allow him any of those qualifications which belong to him as a man, and took all the credit for industry from him, by assigning as a reason the continual goad kept in him by the owner. We have always thought this most unjust. To condemn a man without giving him a trial is iniquitous. "Let him have a start in life," we have said, 'then if he fails abuse him as you please, but not until he has failed after a full opportunity." From recent advices we have come to feel confident that when an opening is made for him, the black will work, if justly paid, as well as any white, and that when free, and laboring for himself, he will do far more than when compelled to labor for fear of the lash. The evidence furnished by the late Rebel General G. J. Pillow, in a letter to General O. O. Howard, is of the greatest importance, as his position as one of the leaders in the Rebellion, whose whole object was to make slavery as eternal as the hills, will prevent any accusation of undue favor towards the freedmen. He says:—

"It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for all my plantations in Arkansas and Tennessee. I have already engaged about 400 freedmen, and have full confidence in making a success of the work. I have given in all cases the freedmen a part of the crop of cotton, and I allow them land for the cultivation of vegetables and corn for their own use without charge therefor. I could have engaged 1000 laborers if I had needed that number. My brother, who adopted my plan of work, succeeded in engaging laborers for three places he is working."

Here, then, is a case in which a fair chance was given to the freedman, and he was found to labor well, to be an industrious workman, and one who justly merits a recognition of his fidelity to a just employer. The system adopted by General Pillow affords a double inducement, for by a fair amount of wages he feels that he is well paid, and by giving him an interest in the fruits of his exertions another incentive is added. What is true in Arkansas will be found equally so in all the South. It is because in South Carolina and the Gulf States a miserable, unjust, and inadequate rate of compensation has been adopted that the freedmen are unwilling to work. Treat them fairly, and we will vouch for their behaving well in return. There will be exceptions, but, from a close acquaintance with the black's disposition, we warrant that gratitude and fidelity will be the return which will be accorded to such of their late owners who act as justly and fairly as General Gideon J. Pillow.

The Record of Valor.—The fruits of war, we are glad to see, are assuming a more substantial form than that of glory. The navy, in particular, is favored with permanent remembrance of the battles fought, and triumphs won, in the shape of a vast amount of prize money. It is as pleasant to be able to remember a victory by the fact that a real testimonial in the shape of $10,000 was received thereby, as it was if a star of honor or a promotion was produced by gallantry. The fruits of the valor of our seamen is shown in the statement of the partial amount given from the Treasury Department to the leading officers. We find that Vice-Admiral Farragut received $55,443; Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, $99,456; Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, $90,348; Rear-Admiral S. F. Dupont, $58,476; Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, $39,098; Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, $14,447; Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, $12,207; Rear-Admiral T. P. Green, $10,368; Rear-Admiral J. A. Dahlgren, $9,371; Rear-Admiral Charles Wilkes, $7,943; Captains B. F. Sands, $28,516; W. M. Walker, $34,518; Commanders James E. Jonett, $27,449; John J. Almay, $54,431; G. S Glissen, $30,426; William Budd, $38,409; P. G. Watmough, $24,272; S. D. Trenchard, $18,569. In addition to this, there remain six millions of dollars yet to be given. An independent future, we are glad to see, is thus secured to our gallant sailors, as well as that honor which their bravery has secured.

General Palmer upon the Negro Question.

General Palmer, who is in command in Kentucky, recently delivered a speech to about four thousand negroes at Louisville, Kentucky, in which he congratulated the colored population upon the entire extinguishment of slavery in the United States, and the universal equality of all men before the law. He counselled his audience to demand all the rights which they were entitled to as men, but at the same time advised them to pretermit all inflammatory attempts—to bide their time, and await the growth of a public sentiment that would set the race in their proper position before the world. Great events moved slowly, but the time was not far distant when the distinctions founded upon color would be wiped out forever. In the meantime he said that it was the duty of the colored race to elevate itself by a proper course of life—by being diligent in business, and practising thrift and industry in their sphere of life. This is sound and practical good sense, and if General Palmer's views are carried out the future of the negro will not be so complicated as we now imagine. Care and caution will remove many of the difficulties which beset the question, and make it one which statesmen fear to handle.

The Strong Divorce Case.

The New Yorkers have gotten through with a new sensation—a lawsuit of considerable duration and crowded with episodes of a most suggestive character. Fashionable society, with all its gilt and glitter, is liable occasionally to have its foibles and peccadilloes exposed. The present case is an example of how a lovely woman can stoop to folly—perhaps worse. The particulars of the trial are disgusting, but to many minds interesting. The facts in evidence show a fearful state of morality in what is flauntingly styled "our best society." We are under the apprehension that the case at issue is not singular. If any one were gifted with the ability to inspect the inner life of the *beau monde*, they would find a state of infamy that would disgrace the purlieus of St. Antoine or the Five Points. It is not much to the credit of our system of trial by jury, that the greater the offense the less liability there is of punishment. But the pleasant little derelictions of pretty and interesting girls, and even of attractive married people, when money is in the background, are smoothed over and forgotten. The fact is undeniable, but the results are serious.

Grand Reception.—At Vineland, New Jersey, Charles K. Landis gave a grand reception, which was attended by at least three thousand people. The reception lasted until nine o'clock in the evening. At the close of the reception Rev. F. E. R. Chubbuck, in behalf of those present, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented Mr. Landis with a handsome edition of "Prescott's Works." After which balls were given in the first and second floors of the new factory buildings. The rooms were superbly decorated by the Floral Society of the place. Two bands of music were in attendance.

Mr. Landis is the largest landed proprietor of the State of New Jersey, being the sole owner of fifty square miles of land, upon which he has established a flourishing settlement of nearly seven thousand people. They have built churches, schools, mills, and a young city, besides covering the place with vineyards, orchards and fine gardens.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Thursday, January 4, 1866.

The Money Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very easy, and loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent. First-class commercial paper is rather scarce and quoted at 7@9 per cent. per annum, and second class at 10@14 per cent.

There was less activity in the Stock Market this morning and prices unsettled. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 2300 shares Catawissa sold at 43¾@45 for preferred, the latter rate an advance of 2 on the closing price last evening, and common at 30, a decline of ½; Camden and Amboy sold at 125½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57; Little Schuylkill at 30½@31, an advance of ½; and Reading at 53, a decline of ½; 53 was bid for Norristown; 51 for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are in good demand at a further advance, with sales of old 5-20s at 105½, an advance of ⅛; new do. at 102; 6s of 1881 at 104½, interest off; and 7·30s at 98¼@99 for June and August; 93 was bid for 10-40s. City loans have again advanced, with sales of the new issue at 92¾, an advance of ½; and old do. at 85@85¼. Oil shares continue very dull and irregular. Ocean sold at 19½@19¾; and Era at 3 56-100.

Coal shares are in fair demand, with sales of Clinton at 4½, an advance of ⅛; Swatara at 2@2¼, an advance of ½; Fulton at 8¼, a decline of ⅛; and Green Mountain at 4@4¼, the latter rate an advance of ¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$13500 U S 5-20s 62	105½	300 sh Cata pf	lots 43¾
$4000 do	105¾	200 sh do	lots. b5 43¾
$1000 U S 6s '81	104	100 sh do	b10 43¾
$200 do	104¼	100 sh do	44
$100 U S 7·30s Aug	99	100 sh do	b30 44½
$8000 do	99	200 sh do	lots. b5 44½
$11,00 do	98¼	300 sh do	lots. b5 44½
$6500 City 6s	85	200 sh do	lots 44½
$800 City 6s new	85	100 sh do	s60 44½
$7000 do	lots. 92¾	100 sh do	b30. 45
$200 do	85½	100 sh Cata	s6int 30¾
$3000 do	85½	100 sh do	30
$300 Sch'N 6s 1872	84	100 sh do	30
$2000 do 1882. b5	75	11 sh Penna R	lots 57
400 sh Ocean	19¼	200 sh Lit Sch	b30 its 31
200 sh do	b30. 19¾	200 sh do	lots 30½
100 sh Great Mtn	4	6 sh Reading	lots 53
100 sh do	s 4¼	64 sh Fulton Coal	8¼
300 sh do	lots 4¼	200 sh Clinton Coal	1¼
900 sh Era Oil	3·56	4 sh Mech Bk	28
12 sh Cam & Am	s. 125½	6 sh Girard Bk	52

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Watson, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

$2000 U S 7·30s June	99	100 sh Read	s10 53⅛
200 sh Hionesta	¼	100 sh Junction	1¼
300 sh do	s5 22¼	500 sh St. Nich Oil	¼
200 sh Maple Sh	b5 5¼	100 sh Keystone	77½

McKillips & Co., No. 30 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	142¼	142¾
Silver	138	139
Dimes and Half Dimes	134	135
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant at 6@7 per cent., strictly on call, and in some cases 5 per cent. is accepted. Commercial paper sells more freely; but there is no abatement in rates. For best, 7@9 is the price, and 10@15 for second grade. Some choice short bills are done at 6 per cent. There is no disposition to make long engagements until Congress reassembles and the Treasury policy is made known. It is well understood that the Secretary needs no money, and that he is in a condition to fund more currency. Each monthly statement shows the national debt in a more manageable condition, and at an early day the plain legal tenders by which credits are now liquidated will be steadily retired.

"Bills at 60 days on London, 108¼@108½ for commercial; 109@109¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110¼@110½; Paris at 60 days, 5·20@5·16¼; do. at short sight, 5·12½@5·11¼; Antwerp, 5·20@5·17½; Swiss, 5·16¼; Hamburg, 36¼@36¾; Amsterdam, 40¾@41; Frankfort, 40¾@41¼; Bremen, 79¼@79½; Prussian Thalers, 71½@71¾."

Prices of Gold in New York.

By Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line.

New York, January 4.—The following are the prices of gold in New York this morning:—

10·45 A. M.	142¼	12·00 M.	142¼
11·00 A. M.	142¼	12 15 P. M.	142¼
11·30 A. M.	142¼	12 30 P. M.	142¼
11 45 A. M.	142¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, January 4.—The movement in Bread stuffs continues of the same unimportant character which we have noted for weeks past. The foreign news received this morning is unfavorable for all descriptions, but it has had no perceptible effect on prices. There is but little shipping demand for Flour, and only 500 barrels spring Wheat extra family were taken at $9@10 ₱ barrel, the latter for a choice lot; the home trade purchase slowly at $7 25@7 75 for superfine; $8@8 75 for extras; $9@11 for Northwestern and Ohio extra family; and $11 50@13 50 for fancy lots, according to quality. Prices of Rye Flour and Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market is dull, and common quality is unsalable, except at relatively low figures. Small sales of red at $2 25@2 35, and white at $2 45@2 75, as in quality. Rye ranges from 95c to $1 05. Corn is in steady request, with sales of yellow at 83c. in store and from the cars, and lots afloat are worth 82@86c. Oats are plenty at 50@52c. A sale of 4000 bushels Barley Malt on secret terms.

Cloverseed ranges from $7 25 to $8 25, the latter for choice. No sales of Timothy. Sales of Flaxseed at $3 15@3 20.

Whisky is dull. Small sales at $2·28@2·30.

—The Bishop of Exeter has had a stroke of paralysis.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of HAMRICK & LEAVITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Settlements will be made by either partner, at the old stand, No. 30 N. FOURTH Street.

CHARLES H. HAMRICK,
HART A. LEAVITT.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 2 3t

NOTICE.—JAMES H. WILSON and EDWARD HUTCHINSON have this day been admitted as partners in our house. The firm name will hereafter be EVANS, HASSALL & CO.

We have connected a Dress Trimmings Department with our Military Business, and will open a new stock of goods about February 1.

1 1 6t EVANS & HASSALL.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, January 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$129,639 28	
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation and deposits	339 000 00	
United States bonds on hand	232,500 00	$633,139 28
Due from other banks	171,343 96	
Lawful money of the United States	69 781 00	
Bills of solvent banks	3,630 00	
Cash items	3 479 54	8254 243 50
Real estate and fixtures	12,838 11	
Current expenses and taxes	1 853 13	15 761 24
Total		$853,144 02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$250,000 00	
Circulating notes outstanding	215 932 00	
Due to Depositors	8412,544 65	
Due to Banks	11,958 36	424,803 01
Profit and Loss	27 468 51	
Unpaid Dividends	940 00	24,408 51
Total		$853,144 02

I, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this first day of January, 1866.

JOHN SHALLCROSS, Notary Public.

EIGHTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$371,674 65	
U. S. Bonds deposited for circulation	300,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited for deposits	50,000 00	
Other U. S. securities	131 350 00	$853,024 65
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	185 500 93	
Bills of other Banks	4,873 00	190,373 93
Due from Banks		54,047 12
Cash Items and Premium		11,116 35
Real Estate—(Banking-house)		10 000 00
Expenses		4 504 95
		$1,123,066 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$360,000 00	
Contingent Fund	16,139 00	
Circulating Notes	262 490 00	
Individual Deposits	486,336 96	
United States Deposits	15 147 56	
Due to National Banks	35,054 40	
Profit and Loss	7,793 09	
Unpaid Dividends	75 00	
		$1,123,066 10

1 3 4trp R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1865.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same place and on the same day, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the general interests of the Institution.

12 9 stuth tl 10 W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1865.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

12 9 stuth 14t W. BUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, December 27, 1865.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 3.

12 29 tJ8 WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOSH. BILLINGS, THE GREAT
PONTOON PHILOSOPHER,
WILL SPEAK A PIECE,
AT THE
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

Particulars in our next

Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Trumpler's, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets; Kromer's Great Agency, No. 403 CHESNUT Street, and at the office of the Evening Programme, No. 431 CHESNUT Street.

Doors open at 7. Begin at 8 o'clock. 1 3 2t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 200 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 ⅞ AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 5 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF "THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY," No. 12 North THIRD Street.

The Commercial Agency Record, for 1866, will be published early in January, and can be furnished to subscribers in ample time for the spring trade.

The RECORD has been regularly issued for a number of years, and is now regarded as the most *reliable* and *extensive* book of ratings published.

Our forthcoming book will contain the names of Merchants, Bankers, and Manufacturers in every city, town, and village throughout the North, *and the Merchants in the principal cities and towns in the South will also be fully reported.*

The Commercial Agency has been in successful operation since 1854.

A branch office has recently been opened in this city, where a full report can be had of almost every business man in the United States and British Provinces.

Merchants and Manufacturers, doing a credit business, are requested to call and examine the reports in the office before subscribing elsewhere.

C. LESLIE REILLY,
No. 12 North THIRD Street,
1 1 6t* Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE MAHANOY COAL COMPANY, No. 300 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mahanoy Coal Company, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT,
C. F. NORTON.
DIRECTORS,
C. F. NORTON,
F. A. GODWIN,
HARRY WALTER,
D. K. SHOEMAKER, of Mauch Chunk,
CHARLES FARRISH, of Wilkesbarre.
TREASURER,
FRANK WALTER.
FRANK WALTER, Secretary.

1 2 tuths3t

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY next, the 8th instant, for the conveyance of prisoners by VAN from the several POLICE STATIONS from January 15, 1866, to December 31, 1866, in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved December 23, 1865, entitled "An ordinance to make an appropriation to the Department of Police for the year 1866." Particular information of route, and regulations of service, can be obtained by application at this office.

By order of the Mayor.

SAMUEL G. RUGGLES,
1 2 3t Chief of Police.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street.

W. H. KEMBLE,
1 1 1t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20, 1865.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the NATIONAL IRON ARMOR COMPANY, of Chester, for the consideration of By Laws and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of Broomall & Ward, Chester, on FRIDAY the 12th day of January, Anno Domini 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

1t* WILLIAM WARD, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has fitted up and refitted to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 12 15

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A useful, valuable, and delightfully acceptable present for Christmas would be a bottle of that fragrant Hair Tonic and Beautifier, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian*. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey* in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons*, that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PALMER & Co.,
No. 439 Market street,
12 5 tuths3m Philadelphia.

NO MORE CAPAICA.
CAPSULES OF MATICO VEGETALES.
ALSO, LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO.
BY GRIMAULT & CIE., CHEMISTS IN PARIS.

These elegant preparations effect rapid and extraordinary cures of recent and old and severe cases of disease.

They are used in all the hospitals of Paris, by the most celebrated physicians and are found greatly superior to all preparations of Caipa Cubebsele and mineral remedies.

The Liquid Extract is used in recent cases, and the Capsules in the more chronic, and where all other remedies have failed.

These preparations will always effect a cure.

DEPOTS.
In Paris—GRIMAULT & CIE., No. 45 Rue Richelieu.
In New York—BECKER, No. 129 Grand street.
In Philadelphia—FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., corner of TENTH and MARKET Streets. 7 13 thsmo

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

F. F.
FIFTEEN FACTS.

1. HASHEESH CANDY cures Coughs and Colds.
2. HASHEESH CANDY cures Neuralgia.
3. HASHEESH CANDY cures Asthma.
4. HASHEESH CANDY cures Headache.
5. HASHEESH CANDY cures Low Spirits.
6. HASHEESH CANDY cures Nervousness.
7. HASHEESH CANDY cures Chills and Fever.
8. HASHEESH CANDY cures Sore Throat.
9. HASHEESH CANDY cures all Throat Diseases.
10. HASHEESH CANDY cures Loss of Appetite.
11. HASHEESH CANDY cures Dyspepsia.
12. HASHEESH CANDY cures Impotence.
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14. HASHEESH CANDY cures Restlessness.
15. HASHEESH CANDY is the best remedy known for the above enumerated diseases, and has never failed of giving perfect satisfaction after a fair trial. Besides its effect on the physical system, the HASHEESH CANDY, imported and prepared by the SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY, by its genial influence on the mind does much to guard the system against the approach of all epidemic diseases.

[1 4 thstu3t4p

PRICE—50 CENTS AND $1 PER BOX.

At retail by druggists generally. At wholesale by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN. 11 5 6m

IMPORTANT
TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
REVENUE EXTENSIONS
SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF
NEVADA.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10 Per Share.

The Directors having secured the following valuable properties situated upon LANDER HILL, Lander County, Nevada, to wit:—

ON LANDER HILL,

RICHARDS LEDGE	2000	FEET,
W. E. JOHNSTON LEDGE	2000	"
COPPER HARBOR "	2000	"
N. S. PENNOCK "	2000	"
VALLEY VEIN "	2000	"
TAYLOR "	2000	"
FARRELL "	2400	"
TYSON "	2000	"
MACKINAW "	2400	"
MINER'S JOY "	2400	"
CHLORINE "	2400	"
SULPHURET "	2400	"
UNION TRUST "	2400	"
MARQUETTE "	2400	"
HOUGHTON "	2400	"
QUAKER CITY "	2400	"
ASSOCIATED "	2400	"
ANNA SWAN "	2400	"
	40,400	"

Consisting of Eighteen different Ledges or Mines, and amounting in the aggregate to about 40,000 feet, together with the

HOPKINS TUNNEL,

Which is already opened about 200 feet. Work upon this Tunnel is now being prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and will CUT IN ITS COURSE ALL THE ABOVE-NAMED LEDGES, and also the *Revenue, Providentia, Savage, Morgan and Muncey, Hooker, North Star*, and in fact all Ledges situated upon Lander Hill. These properties have been secured from the original locators, and only could be done by giving them a large interest in the Company. Uniting these properties with the Revenue Extension without increasing the Capital Stock, or the price per share, stamps this as one of the best enterprises ever offered to the public.

Samples of the Ore and Maps of the Property, and for further particulars, apply at the Office, No. 56 S. THIRD STREET. 12 29 4p

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OFFERS FOR SALE
DOMESTIC FLEECE WOOL,
DOMESTIC TUB WOOL,
CALIFORNIA WOOL,
MESTIZA WOOL,
CAPE WOOL.
No. 126 CHESNUT STREET,
1 1 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WELCOME TO EDWIN BOOTH.

A Magnificent Reception in the Winter Garden Last Night—New York's Greeting to the Great American Tragedian—Enthusiasm Run Mad—Fair Women Cheering and Brave Men Executing Gymnastic Feats—Mr. Booth's Appearance—Groans for the New York "Herald" and the "Old Mime," Etc.

Last night's performance of *Hamlet*, at the Winter Garden, was one long to be remembered. The return of Edwin Booth to the stage, after a prolonged absence—in part occasioned, we may presume, by the sad circumstances which brought his family name into prominence in connection with the closing calamity of the late war—was made the occasion for a most enthusiastic demonstration of sincere welcome on the part of those of the great artist's friends who succeeded in gaining a foothold within the walls of the theatre.

It was felt that under the peculiar, unfortunate circumstances of his position, this estimable citizen and honored player deserved an expression of sympathy and a heartfelt greeting from the public that would in some measure encourage him to resume the round of his professional duties. So universal was this sentiment that it needed no concerted action to crowd the theatre upon the opening night of the Shakespearian season with an audience that fairly represented the wealth and intelligence of the city, and which eagerly awaited the first opportunity for bestowing upon Booth one of the most remarkably spontaneous ovations ever extended to an actor.

The extraordinary warmth of this magnificent demonstration was in part due to the fact that the public sense of decency had been recently outraged by a most brutal attack upon Booth's fair fame in the *Herald*, which was followed by another even more atrocious and incendiary in character published in the *Playbill*—a sheet whose disgraceful existence terminated with the number containing this last shock to the popular sensibilities.

The desire to indorse Booth, and resent the *Herald's* unparalleled insults, was last night uppermost in the minds of all classes. People unaccustomed to going to the theatre flocked to the Winter Garden as a matter of duty, to sustain by their presence and applause a gentleman who had been so grossly wronged.

The crowd was immense, of course, but as orderly and quiet as if at church. A cordon of police appeared at an early hour in the vestibule of the house, and those composing it were placed in various positions by the Captain of the Fifteenth Precinct. Their services were not needed, however, the unanimity of feeling being too apparent to permit of any handful of evil-disposed persons from seeking to create a disturbance.

Mr. Stuart had announced that the curtain would rise considerably earlier than usual, but when the fine orchestra, under Mr. Robert Stoepel, began the "Hamlet Overture" (composed by the leader) there was scarcely a vacant spot to be found in the house, and it seemed as if the number of persons standing was as great as those whose good fortune had placed seats at their disposal.

It is in the second scene of the first act that "Hamlet" is first discovered—seated near the throne in the audience-chamber of the palace at Elsinore. Upon the opening of this scene the enthusiasm broke forth, and surely such a scene was never before witnessed in a theatre. The applause burst spontaneously from every part of the house. The men stamped, clapped their hands, and hurrahed continuously; the ladies rose in their seats and waved a thousand handkerchiefs; and for full five minutes a scene of wild excitement forbade the progress of the play.

Mr. Booth was at first overcome by the tremendous ovation. His head dropped low upon his breast, and his frame shook with emotion. The huzzas continuing, and even gathering force and volume as they were prolonged, he arose from his chair and bowed repeatedly. In a moment or two more the agreeable tumult subsided as spontaneously as it had begun, and the play proceeded.

At the close of every act the enthusiasm burst forth anew, and Mr. Booth was compelled to cross the stage under a fire of wreaths and bouquets, and saluted by the frantic waving of handkerchiefs and hats and the mighty cheers of the multitude.

It was at the close of the third of these half-dozen or more distinct ovations that a gallerian, whose sense of justice might well qualify him for a position on the bench or in the jury-room, demanded "groans for the New York *Herald*." This mild but pertinent request awakened a storm of hisses and indignant groaning of the kind peculiar to political meetings in the vicinity of election days. After that cheers were proposed for the party who originated the idea of rebuking the recipient of the recent Maretzek letters. It is needless to say that the necessary cheers followed by a sturdy "tiger," were promptly forthcoming.

Of the performance itself we can speak satisfactorily in a very few words. Mr. Booth acted with never so much careful ease and precision, reading with admirable effect, and entering more fully than ever into the business of the scenes. He seemed ambitious to surpass his own best efforts, and without being prejudiced by too fully sharing the enthusiasm of the occasion we may say that, in our own opinion, this was truly his most brilliant illustration of his most admired character.

In the first scene with the *Ghost*, in the interview with *Polonius*, in the play-scene and at its conclusion, he acted with consummate finesse, and betrayed a warmth of passion and a depth of true emotional power far beyond his own former grand portrayal. The full merit of this exquisite performance cannot be conveyed in a few hastily written sentences strung loosely together at the final fall of the curtain. Its effect upon that vast and intent audience best indicates the intense humanity, the eloquence, the sterling vigor of the noble characterization.

It seemed after the first long outburst of applause had died away, that the actor had caught the enthusiasm of the hour, and was freshened to his work thereby. Mr. Booth was capably supported. Mr. Charles Barron took the part of "Laertes;" Mr. W. Taylor that of the "Ghost;" Mr. C. K. Mason that of the "King;" Mr. W. A. Donaldson that of "Horatio" while Mrs. Marie Wilkins appeared for the first time at this theatre as the "Queen;" and Miss Effie Germon as "Ophelia." Mr. John Dyott played "Polonius."

A couple of new scenes—the "King's closet," and another—have been added since the tragedy was presented last winter, and the entire set is therefore now wanting in no particular.

"Hamlet" will, of course, be continued for a considerable period, although it is in contemplation to have Mr. Booth appear in other characters of his fine *repertoire* during his present engagement.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The Catawissa Railroad Company and the Western Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of the States of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Andrew Scott vs. same defendants. Motions for injunctions. These cases having been fixed for argument this morning, were called, but were further postponed till Thursday next, under a peremptory order that they shall be argued.

THE BROAD STREET RAILWAY CASE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. The Central Passenger Railway Company—Quo Warranto. The argument in this case was still progressing this morning, R. C. McMurtrie, Esq., continuing his speech.

HOMICIDE CASES.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—Cantwell's Case. Yesterday after our report closed the case of Edward Cantwell, indicted for the murder of James McGinnis, on the 25th of October, 1863, on the pavement in front of a tavern kept by a man named Delaney, in Water street, between Walnut and Dock streets, was tried.

On the evening of the day in question, McGinnis, who had but a few minutes before been in the tavern, and had drunk at the bar with Cantwell, and had been called out by him, was found lying on the pavement bleeding and insensible. He was brought into the tavern by parties there. None of them, however (all being inside) saw or knew what had transpired outside.

McGinnis was bruised badly about the head, and being removed to the Hospital, died in a few hours from effusion of blood upon the brain, caused by the blows he had received.

The Commonwealth was not able to produce any witness as to the actual beating, but it was shown that the deceased went outside the house at the request of the defendant; that he was seen almost immediately after; and when deceased was first discovered lying on the pavement in front of the tavern, just across the street, and that notwithstanding he was a married man with a family, he within a day or two, left the city, and did not return for more than a year.

The defense relied upon good character, the fact that when Cantwell returned to the city he surrendered himself to the officers of the law, the fact developed by the evidence that the unknown man, who had drunk at the bar at about the same time with the deceased and the defendant had gone out the door of the tavern and had not since been seen or heard of, and upon the general weakness of the Commonwealth's case.

The jury was together during the night, and this morning rendered a verdict of not guilty. District Attorney Mann for the Commonwealth; Daniel Dougherty for defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Jefferson Spanier. This case was then called and a jury having been empannelled, the trial proceeded. The defendant is indicted for the murder of Patrick J. Concannon, on the evening of the 17th of October, 1865, in Gaskill street, near Third. Concannon was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife, and from the effects of the wound died the next day.

The Coroner and Dr. Shapleigh, who made the *post mortem* examination, were the only witnesses examined up to the hour our report closed. The Doctor testified to the character of the wound, and that it was the cause of death. District-Attorney Mann for Commonwealth; G. Remak for defendant.

ACTION AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF WAR—DAMAGES LAID AT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers. Before Judge Sutherland—Joseph H. Maddox vs. Edwin M. Stanton. The arrests by military process, now that the war is over, are causing somewhat of a stir in our civil courts. The present action may be considered a test as to the liability of Government officers for any arbitrary measures that may have been exercised during the progress of the war.

In the suit about to be tried, the facts, according to the complaint and answer, are as follows:—On or about the 18th of April, 1864, Mr. Joseph H. Maddox was arrested in Baltimore, by order of the Secretary of War. The charges alleged against him were that he, in company with M. E. Martin and J. F. Manahan, held unlawful intercourse with the Rebels, in the transportation of goods, illicit correspondence, etc., written evidences being shown to prove the fact.

That on those charges he was confined at Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, until the 8th of June following, and again arrested on the 16th of March, 1865, being this time confined some ninety-nine days. Plaintiff was arrested on these occasions under the name of James Brown. While thus confined he alleges that a large quantity of tobacco belonging to him and placed at Fredericksburg, Virginia, for safe keeping, was destroyed by orders of the defendant.

It is also alleged in the complaint that he received permission from President Lincoln to purchase this tobacco in Richmond, and that he was acting solely under executive authority. He claims that in consequence of the sudden and unlawful seizure of his person, being prevented from having intercourse with friends and counsel, he has been materially injured both financially and physically, and seeks for damages to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

Secretary Stanton, in his answer, says that he is not a resident of the city of New York, but of Washington, D. C. That the plaintiff was arrested for violation of the Articles of War, and was afterwards discharged on parole after giving proper security for his appearance when required. That at the time of his arrest war existed, and Baltimore was under martial law, and that plaintiff was taken in custody by the Provost Marshal of that city, and not by any command of the respondent.

The case came up in Court yesterday on a motion of ex-Judge Cowles to strike out the whole or a portion of the answer.

Ex-Judge Pierpont, on the part of the Secretary of War, opposed the motion.

The points of law governing this branch of the subject were argued at some length.

Judge Sutherland reserved his decision.

While Secretary Stanton was in this city some months since a process was served upon him which brought the case before our Courts.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CAMDEN COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the recent meeting of this Society, the usual annual reports were presented. From the report of the Treasurer, Mr. James H. Stevens, it appears that the amounts contributed last year were as follows:—Fifth Street M. E. Church, Camden, $35; Bethel and Turnersville M. E. Church, $11·32; Third Street M. E. Church, Camden, $30·75; Blackwoodtown Church, $18; First Presbyterian Church, Camden, $48·86; Second Presbyterian Church, Camden, $15·25; Blackwoodtown Presbyterian Church, $15·23. Ninety-six volumes were donated during the past year, and fifty-two were sold. It was ordered that the Executive Committee take measures for the canvass and supply of the county, and that they begin the work by April 1st.

Rev. S. Vansant and C. Wood were appointed delegates to the next annual meeting of the Burlington County Bible Society. Able and interesting addresses were made by Revs. G. D. Carrow and Alexander Reed, of Philadelphia. Also by Rev. George Sheldon, D. D., State Agent, and Rev. I. H. Torrence, of the Pennsylvania Bible Society. Statements having been made to the society concerning the Jubilee Year of the American Bible Society, the following paper was read and approved:—

Whereas, The American Bible Society is now passing through the fiftieth year of its existence and labors, by the blessing of God having been instrumental in issuing more than twenty millions of inspired volumes, in fifty different languages, during the half century now closing;

Whereas, The present year is being extensively observed as the Jubilee year of the Society, and

Whereas, Our own Society is about to have the city and county revisited in reference to the supply of God's Word among our people,

Resolved, That by the help of God, we will endeavor to raise $1000 in our county, during the coming year, as a jubilee thank-offering for the Bible cause, and that the Executive Committee be directed to take necessary measures to secure this result.

The Third Street M. E. Church was fixed upon as the place in which to hold the next meeting, which will take place next November. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. J. B. Dobbins; Vice-Presidents, Revs. C. Wood, S. Hallowell, G. R. Snyder, Messrs. Ralph Lee, George H. Vangelder, J. F. Bodine, J. Livermore, A. G. Cattell; Secretary, L. C. Baker; Treasurer, James H. Stevens; Depositary, S. S. E. Cowperthwaite; Executive Committee, Revs. V. D. Reed, D. D., S. Vansant, C. Wood, G. R. Snyder, Messrs. J. C. De Lacour, D. Reinboth, with the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Depositary, and State Agent, *ex-officio*.

The Executive Committee has been instructed to procure a colporteur to canvass Camden county, for the purpose of distributing copies of the Scriptures to those who are poor, and to sell to those who wish to purchase. Much other business was transacted of less importance. The Bible Society is in a healthful condition, and progressing quite favorably.

UNITING THE OIL MEN.—We understand that a committee of oil producers and dealers from the West are on their way to this city, their object being to unite the trade in a memorial to the Legislature, with a view to influencing Congress in favor of a reduction in the present oppressive tax on crude and refined petroleum.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.—Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Massey, Collins & Co. opened their immense brewery, at Tenth and Filbert, in order to give the public an opportunity to discover the mystery of ale and porter manufacturing. This, we believe, is the most extensive brewery in the United States, and among the first established in this city. After the visitors had inspected the establishment to their satisfaction, they were invited to partake of a fine repast and some specimens of the liquids which were so abundant on all sides. When the cloth was removed, Frederick Fairthorne, Esq., in a neat and graceful speech, proposed the health of Mr. Massey, to which that gentleman responded, giving a number of interesting statements in regard to the rise and growth of the brewing trade in Philadelphia. Mr. Massey, as is well known, is one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens, and has made the manufacture of malt liquors the study of his life. Mr. Massey was followed by George L. Buzby and others, in terms highly complimentary of the business energy and enterprise of the firm.

SCHOOL DECISIONS.—The Department of Common Schools recently made the following decisions, which will be interesting alike to parent and pupils:—It is not legal, in any case, to keep schools open on Saturdays. Scholars whose parents have a legal residence in one district cannot legally attend the schools of another district merely by going in that district to work for their board, with the intention of attending school, and returning to the residence of their parents when the school has closed. Christmas-day, Washington's birthday, Fourth-of-July, and Thanksgiving-day are legal holidays, and when these occur on an ordinary school day, they are to be observed by closing school, and the teacher is to write on the roll-book the name of the holiday, in the column under the proper date, and count the day as if school had been open. If other holidays are taken without the consent of the proper board, the time is to be made up at the end of the term.

COMMENDABLE.—On the night of the fire at Sixth and Chesnut streets the Florence Sewing Machine Company's store, at No. 630 Chesnut street, was deluged with water through the carelessness of a person leaving a spiggot turned on in one of the upper rooms. The loss sustained by the Florence Company amounted to about one thousand dollars, besides causing a serious disturbance to the business. On hearing that Howard & Co.'s Express were looking for a temporary location for their money business, Mr. G. G. Evans, the agent for the Florence Sewing Machine Company, immediately, and without taking time to deliberate, tendered the use of a part of his store to the Express Companies until such time as they could locate elsewhere. This prompt and generous conduct of Mr. Evans is deserving of commendation, as it must, to some extent, derange and interfere with his own business, etc. etc.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The passengers on the train from Lancaster for this city, on Tuesday, were detained several hours by an accident which occurred at the bridge over Valley creek, near Downingtown. The train slacked up to cross the bridge, and when the steam was applied the wheel of the water tank struck the tank, let out the water, and threw it from the track. On examination it was found that the axle of the tank wheels was broken, and the wheels had kept the track and passed over the bridge, which is long, and sixty or seventy feet high, without an axle! The passengers were wholly unconscious of the perilous ride they were making over that bridge until the danger was over.

SLAUGHTER OF SHEEP.—One of the cars of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Parkesburg, Chester county, broke an axle a day or two since. The car was loaded with fat sheep from the West, bound to this city. The next car was also loaded with sheep; the cars were double-deckers, and contained four hundred head. Many of the sheep were killed by the accident, and others so badly wounded that they were slaughtered on the spot. The killed and slaughtered amounted to one hundred and twenty-five.

QUEER WEATHER.—Mild, unusually mild is its character. More mud than ice or snow incommodes the pedestrian in our streets. The ground has hardly been clad with a clean white mantle since the winter came in. It is winter by the almanac, but not by the weather. The Frost King has made but one sharp raid among us, as yet, and that some two weeks agone. The oldest inhabitant gives his usual testimony on the history of the subject.

RIOTING.—About 11 o'clock last night a riot took place at Ninth and Race streets, between adherents of the Good-Will Engine and Fairmount Engine companies. Pistols and bricks were freely used. The police interfered, and one young man, giving the name of William Morrow, was arrested while in the act of hurling a large stone. Morrow had a hearing before Alderman Massey this morning, and was committed for trial.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the rehearsal on Saturday afternoon:—

Overture—Martha	Flotow.
Serenade	Reisiger.
Die Plotten Waltz	Lanner
First part from Scottish Sinfonie	Mendelsshon
Overture—Eurganthe	Weber
Marche Funebre (by request)	Chapin.
Amor-Galop	Bach

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—The alarm of fire about half-past 10 o'clock last night was caused by a slight burning at the hat and cap store of Mr. Henry S. Fox, at No. 338 N. Second street. The damage by fire is slight, but that occasioned by the use of water will probably reach $3000. The stock was valued at between $8000 and $9000, upon which there is an insurance of $7000 in the Reliance and Pennsylvania companies.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—John Simpson, black, was arrested in the Sixth Ward yesterday, charged with extensive larcenies in the Twenty-fourth Ward. He stole a lot of clothes from a yard at Thirty-ninth and Market streets, and a number of chickens and geese from Thirty-fifth and Lancaster avenue. He was committed by Alderman Allen.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT LICENSED.—This morning the following additional places of amusement were licensed by the Mayor:—Arch Street Theatre, German Literary Institute, Sansom Street Hall, American Mechanics' Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall of Moyamensing, Walnut Street Theatre, Museum No. 833 Market street, Tallman's, No. 332 N. Water street.

PAWNBROKERS LICENSED.—This morning the last batch of pawnbrokers were licensed by the Mayor, making 43 in all. The following are those licensed this morning:—Alexander S. Reed, J. Brandt, John Bailey, Ansel Hamberg, and Thomas J. Hemphill.

ACCIDENT.—About 12 o'clock last night, a man named Joseph Enoch fell at Frankford road and Master street, Seventeenth Ward, and broke his leg. He was removed to his residence, at No. 1381 Montgomery avenue.

LARCENY OF MARKETING.—Three lads, aged about ten years each, were arrested at Eleventh and Pearl streets yesterday, charged with stealing a basket of marketing from a yard. They were committed by Alderman Hibberd.

FOR THE various diseases induced by the present unseasonable weather, Hasheesh Candy offers the most speedy remedy. For sale by the druggists.

AT REDUCED PRICES—Photographs of superior quality, style of execution done by artists of rare ability, at B. F. Reimer's, No 624 Arch street. Please go early. Days short.

BOOKS are sold at the Gift-Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, at regular prices, and a gift worth from 50 cts. to $100 handed to each purchaser.

HASHEESH CANDY.—Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all throat and lung difficulties are soon conquered by Hasheesh Candy.

A SLEIGHING STORY.—

PART I.

Just of late, a love-born gent
With a damsel sleighing went,
And it was his fixed intent
His passion to explain
That eve to lovely Jane.
But ah! his teeth did chatter
So that of this fond matter,
During all that chilly way,
Not a sentence could he say,
But felt with himself quite mad
That he was not warmer clad!

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & CO.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

THE WINTER'S SNOWS.—AN ODE TO THE NEW YEAR.—

Oh the wintry snow!
When the north winds blow
On their pinions strong and high:
And the tempest shrouds,
With its sullen clouds,
The arch of the pleasant sky.

How soft and white,
Like a mantle light,
It falls on the hill and plain,
Where the flowerets day,
In the summer gay,
Were gemmed in the soft bright rain.

The gladsome child,
With its laughter wild,
Looks up in the frowning sky,
And the huge snow drifts,
And the wreaths and rifts
He hails with a gleaming eye.

O, the stirring sight
Is the tempest white,
When the winds of winter blow!
When wrapped in warm clothes,
From our head to our toes,
From the store of Charles Stokes & Co.

The Winter Clothing now selling at this house so rapidly is of a style superior to anything heretofore offered in this market.

N. B.—All goods marked "one price."

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversible feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension or thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF HASHEESH CANDY.—Such punishment we hope is not certain to follow its use. A friend of ours after purchasing a box at the store of Ambrose Smith, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, asked us if we could tell him why our Irish friends were such good customers at the fish market?

No, we told him—we didn't know of any particular reason—give it up. Because they love the *fin*-ian brotherhood!

YOU CAN AND YOU CAN'T.—You can cut the tail of a dress-coat, and alter it into a bob; you can alter a Hard-shell Baptist into a Christian; you can alter a race-horse into a broken down hack; but you can't alter the opinions of those persons who buy their coal of Mr. W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street, that he sells the best prepared coal in the market, at a shade under regular rates, and gives you Scriptural measure into the bargain.

OPERA CLOAKS, OPERA JACKETS:—
Opera Cloaks with Hoods.
White Opera Cloaks.
Fancy Colored Opera Cloaks.
Opera Scarfs of Camels' Hair.
A large assortment now open at
PROCTOR'S,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

VALUBLE GIFTS are given out daily at No. 628 Chesnut street, to the purchasers of books. No one is charged more for books at this establishment than at the largest book stores in the city.

COUPONS due January 1, Gold and Silver, wanted; 5-20s and 7-30s bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, have on hand all the latest styles of Children's Clothing.

FOR ASTHMA, Rheumatism, Impotence, and all nervous diseases, use *Hasheesh Candy*. For sale by the druggists.

VALUABLE GIFTS accompany each book purchased at No. 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

CLARK—JACKSON.—On December 31, 1865 by the Rev. Mr Burrell, Mr. JOHN CLARK to Miss MARY JACKSON, both of Horsham township, Montgomery county, Pa.

SCHRACK—MILLICK.—On Wednesday evening, December 27, at No. 229 Green street, by the Rev John A. McKean, Mr. I. H. SCHRACK to Miss SALLIE MILLICK, both of Philadelphia.

SCHREINER—SAVIDGE.—On Monday evening, the 1st instant, by Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM H. SCHREINER to Miss MARY J., daughter of Mr. William Savidge, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ELMORE.—On the 2d instant, Mrs EMMA F. ELMORE, widow of the late J. Bolton Emore.

The friends and relatives and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 637 Arch street on Friday afternoon next, the 5th instant at 2 o'clock.

GILBERT.—On the 3d instant, Mr. GEORGE GILBERT, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, the soldiers of the War of 1812, and members of the Hope Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

INGRAM.—On December 31. Miss SARAH JANE INGRAM, aged 24 years. Also, on the 2d of January, ALBAN D. INGRAM aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their mother, Mrs. Sarah D Ingram, No. 1147 S Tenth street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the 3d instant, Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No 3, A. Y. M., and Heneosis Adelphon Lodge, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1536 N Seventh street, on Saturday afternoon, 6th instant, at 2 o'clock.

THORNTON.—On the 2d instant, SIMEON THORNTON, of Yorkshire, Eng and aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends, Manayunk Lodge No. 81 and Franklin Lodge, of Philadelphia, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 821 Cherry street, on Sunday at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

THE PATENT CLUTCH BRACE ADJUSTS itself to any Brace Bitt, and firmly holds it, without the need of fitting or notching. For sale, with other Braces and Bitts, and a general variety of Tools, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT WOOD SAWS, HAVING HANDLES in one piece, with an arched top, are thus kept always strained by their elasticity, and are firmer in the thrust than the usual kinds. For sale, with others of the regular kinds, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SPRING CALL BELLS, OF VARIOUS STYLES, and plated or brass fancy and plain Tea Bells, and large Dinner and Hand Bells, for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

HATS, HATS, HATS, HATS,
CAPS, CAPS, CAPS,
COLONEL HARRY B. M'CALLA,
(Has taken up "the Sword")
JAYNE'S,
JAYNE'S,
JAYNE'S
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
No. 613 CHESNUT STREET,
The largest Stock,
The best Variety,
The latest Importations,
The quickest Sales, and
THE LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH.
The only store in Hat or Cap Line with Prices marked in plain figures on every article.
No. 613 CHESNUT.
C. M'CALLA,
(Formerly CHESNUT above EIGHTH), solicits the patronage of old customers to the New Store, No. 613 CHESNUT Street 11

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH STREET
At his old-established store,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND
DEALER IN
FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!

No. 415 ARCH STREET.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH'S
BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
MUFFS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS, ETC.
Russian Sable,
Hudson Bay Sable
Mink Sable,
Chinchilla,
Ermine, Etc
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
10 5 3m No. 415 ARCH STREET.

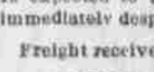
FURS, FURS, FURS.
HENRY RASKE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers
517 ARCH STREET, or 517 ARCH STREET
FANCY FURS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

We have now open for inspection to our customers and the public in general, a most complete assortment of Ladies and Children's Furs of all descriptions, which, for variety of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be excelled in the United States.

Please, call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER
HENRY RASKE & CO.
No. 517 ARCH STREET. 19 6

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,
Has now open a splendid variety of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS
Of every description, latest and most approved styles [10 18 2m
Every article warranted as represented

 FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

The Steamship
"CUMBRIA,"
Captain CHARLES A. FRENCH,
Is expected to arrive by Saturday next, and will be immediately despatched as above.
Freight received daily.
EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
No. 210 N DELAWARE Avenue, and
1t No 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTIAN LAFFERTY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES M. LAFFERTY and GEORGE LAFFERTY, Executors of CHRISTIAN LAFFERTY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of A. S. Letchworth, Esq., No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 4 thstu5t* JOHN SHALLCROSS, Auditor.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H. BONER & CO.
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

This Institution ranks superior to any Commercial School in the United States being a regularly INCORPORATED COLLEGE, and the only one of the kind authorized by law to confer DEGREES OF MERIT. DIPLOMAS are awarded to graduates under the Corporate Seal, and are intended to be the very highest recommendation to positions of honor and profit in the commercial world.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION EMBRACES BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, LECTURES ON BUSINESS AFFAIRS, COMMERCIAL CUSTOMS, FORMS, etc etc, with their practical application, in all their details in the various departments of trade and commerce. Also, ALGEBRA and the HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, and TELEGRAPHING, constituting the most complete and comprehensive course ever adopted in any commercial institution.

TELEGRAPHING.

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, without which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accommodations, for extent, elegance, and convenience are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with Business Offices or Counting Houses, Telegraph Offices, Stationery Store, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, supplied with finely engraved lithographic notes, used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

THE ACTUAL BUSINESS COURSE.

The course of instruction in the Department of Actual Business is new and original, having no reference to any similar or pretended similar, course pursued elsewhere. It has been arranged exclusively for this Institution upon a MODEL PLAN, and presents a complete illustration, by practical examples, of all the forms and minutiæ required in practice in every department of trade, and giving the student, in the briefest time, precisely that knowledge which every man, no matter what his occupation is to be, must possess in order to manage his own or others' affairs with skill and credit.

SOUND AND THOROUGH INSTRUCTION.

The reputation which the institution has ever maintained is due to constant efforts to keep up the very highest standard of instruction in every department. Amid competition and numerous claims pressed upon public attention, this should receive the greatest consideration. The best teachers only are employed here, and never since its organization has it been upon so good a foundation in this respect as at present.

PATRONAGE.

The institution is now enjoying the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any Commercial School in the State. More students are now entering than at any former period since its establishment.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Samuel D. Delp, late of Bryant & Stratton's, has recently been engaged as teacher of Book-keeping, etc, increasing the already efficient corps of instructors.

TEXT-BOOK.

A practical work on Book-keeping free from the crude and impracticable notions of mere schoolmasters who have had no experience in business, is very much needed. The proprietor has one in progress, designed especially to supply his own wants. The introduction is now in press, sixty pages of plates being already finished, which will be published in pamphlet form for immediate use till the whole is completed.

PERPETUAL ALMANAC AND TIME TABLE.—The most elaborate thing of the kind ever devised, for sale, price $1.

TO YOUNG MEN WHO DESIRE THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS. We guarantee a course of instruction nowhere else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College are invited to send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE, containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, etc.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,
PRESIDENT.
T. C. SEARCH, Special Teacher and Superintendent of Office Business. 11 10thstu3p2m

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Terms $15 per Session of five months.
1 2 tuths 1m J. M. HUNTINGTON, Principal.

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed: the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
13 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A
BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."
The Greatest Novelty of the Age!!!

For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Box. A sample box sent by mail on receipt of price (50 Cents).

W. H. PILE, Chemist,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF PASSYUNK ROAD
12 30 6t AND CATHARINE STREET.

EDITH—AT THE TRYST. (TO SYLAS).

BY EMMA ALICE BROWNE.

Oh, where does my darling stray?
Is he lying beneath the sod?—
Are his eyes 'mid the lines of life alway,
By the beautiful river of God?
Or, under the Southern skies,
Where our free flag floats and shines,
Do the sweet winds stoop where he, dreaming, lies,
'Mid the perfume-dropping vines—

Where the amorous honey-bird sups,
From the passionate lips of the flowers,
The rare wine spilled in their purple cups
By the crystal hand of the showers?
Where the sunset, solemn and far,
Dreams low in the dying West,
And the young Night weareth the first faint star
Like a flower upon her breast—

I question the wind, wild winds—
I question the infinite sea,
But never an answer my fond pliant finds—
Will my darling come back to me?
Is he leal as of yore—my sweet?
Will he fly to my feet with the dawn?—
Will he lean to my lips, where the wood-roses meet,
When the curtains of sunset are drawn?

For the glance of his eye of blue—
For the kiss of his soul of fire—
I wait at the gate in the golden dew,
Till the East glows like a pyre!
And Night, in her palace of June,
When the souls of the roses are born,
Dissolves the great pearl of the waning moon
In the baptismal beaker of Morn! * *

The dark pines shiver and swing
'Gainst the shield of the Evening Star,
And the Twilight stretches her silver wing
O'er the rim of the Night afar!
Fly down to the beautiful South,
Thro' the sunset gates of gold,
And kiss with this kiss my lover's mouth,
And tell him I love as of old.

Oh! tell him the years were so long,
That I waited by night and by day—
That with waiting my heart had grown tender and strong,
Tho' my brown locks are threaded with grey!
'T was the passionate pain, and the strife
Of the hunger and thirst of the heart,
That wore the red rose from my cheek and my life,
In the years we have drifted apart!

And once, when the meadows were bright
With the buttercups' effluent gold,
The wild, swift news of a terrible fight
O'er the hearths of a nation rolled;
And as his name was writ with the dead,
My soul rose sublime over pain!
"He is done with the fever of war," I said,
"And his blood is not given in vain!"

So I turned to my broken life
From the graves of the hopes that were fled,
To bear my dark cross of sorrow and strife
For sake of the dream that was dead. * *
Oh, fly to the sweet south land,
Wild wind of the summer sea,
And clasp with your soft, invisible hand,
My darling's, and lead him to me!

The wood-roses lie in eclipse
'Neath the veil of the moonlit hours,
With a Sybarite's lip the honey-bees sip
From the passionate hearts of the flowers!
I lean to the panting air,
For a sign of your coming, my own;
But the awful Heart of the Night laid bare
Throbs on in the Silence—alone!

FIERCE ASSAULT ON THE BACHELORS.

Spicy Manifesto of the Lively Widows—Single Blessedness to be Suppressed.

From the Georgia Weekly.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF LIVELY WIDOWS, January 1, 1866.—Whereas, It is now patent to all women and the rest of mankind, and hath become a matter of scandalous notoriety, that a most unholy, unnatural, and entirely unnecessary combination against the rights of women in general, spinsters in particular, widows as a concomitant, is now existing, to the detriment of civilization, decrease of population, and abrogation of wedding and christening parties, and held together by the traitorous proclamation of one (so-called) General Celibacy, I Dame Lieutenant-General Balmoral, of the Army of Lively Widows, now encamping on the territory of our Former Husbands, do hereby issue the following:—

SPECIAL ORDERS.

I. It is particularly enjoined upon all Lively Widows, no matter of what rank, to precisely and exactly remember that the so-called General Celibacy is a notorious imposter, well known to us as that infamous escaped convict, whose true name is Male Flirt, and that he is hereby declared outlawed, and wherever and whenever he may be caught he is to be married on the spot to some one-eyed, false-toothed, cotton investing woman, old enough to be his grandmother, and that immediately thereafter he, the said Male Flirt, shall be put to a life-long nursing of other men's babies, the crossest and ugliest being selected therefor.

II. Commanders will on every possible occasion ambush the foe, remembering he is said to be strong, and certainly is robust in a variety of bad habits, but he is very weak in certain points, and can easily be led into the bushes, where his capture or extermination is almost a certainty. When cornered he is a consummate goose, and buries his head under the idiotic idea that his whole stupid carcass, fuss, feathers, and all, is invisible.

III. As the policy of the foe is declared to be an avoidance of engagements, urge him vigorously to the wall, cut off his retreat by forcing him to believe that he is in your power, and the probability is that he will surrender unconditionally. Remember that he will certainly retreat behind his strongest works, Self-conceit and Happiness, and that these being made of earth, are easily overcome by a hand-to-hand engagement.

IV. Should the foe prove very stubborn, and apparently resolved to die in his tracks, let all Lively Widows recall their former invincible valor and overwhelm him with those ways and means which have never failed to conquer mankind.

V. As the foe is eminently skilled, in his opinion, in Matrimonial Military and Strategic Tactics—we know his own deplorable ignorance—it will be a waste of time and material to attempt to cut him off in detail; therefore the advance will be made en masse—our spies and scouts having ascertained that his formation is totally in hollow heads and spongy hearts, and his supply of ammunition, mental and physical, ridiculously minute. Owing to the heavy taxes imposed upon him by his Dictator Bad Habits and Tax Assessor General Dissipation, we believe him wholly unable to sustain the first charge of the army of Lively Widows, under command of Lady General Common Sense, supported by Lady General Rosy Lips.

VI. Our heavy artillery, under command of Lady Colonel True Attachment, being unwieldy in the present campaign, will merely make a vigorous feint on the enemy's left to cover the rapid advance of our cavalry corps, led by Lady Brevet Major-General Wooing Words, against his centre, while the second division of the same corps will, under Lady General Bright Wit, attack his unprotected rear searchingly, and thereby throw his entire front into a perfect panic. This will be readily accomplished, as the enemy has no acquaintance with Bright Wit or any of that style of fighting. As soon as the panic arises—which will be simultaneous with the first demonstrations on our line of skirmishers, as we know there is a strong Union sentiment prevailing in his ranks, especially among the conscripts, none of whom have ever been lifted, a pleasure General Celibacy experiences monthly—the main body, twenty lines deep, led by myself, General Balmoral, the "forlorn hope" of Ancient Widows, in full battle regalia, with banners and bonnets high advanced, hoops expanded, plumes flying, English gaiters displayed, ribbons fluttering, silk rustling, satins shining, perfumes floating, lips pouting, bosoms swelling, necks arching, eyes sparkling, teeth entrancing, fairy forms dancing, sweet voices, regimental volleys pouring, guitars and pianos sounding, Lilly White, and Rouge, and Sozodont entrapping ringlets waving, hands of snow extending, rounded arms in laces glistening, eyelids drooping, and the whole of our *ewige* machinery of coquetting and most formidable batteries of natural and artificial charms in full play—we will certainly utterly discomfit, overwhelm, route, and exterminate this contumacious, vainglorious, and arrogant foe, even were he led by an old sour-hearted widower instead of Lieutenant-General Male Flirt, who signs himself, by necessity, Celibacy.

VII. It is especially enjoined upon all commonders, as a matter of vital precaution, that all babies be kept scrupulously out of sight and hearing of the enemy, for should he suspect the existence of one of these dear little creatures—sweet sugar-plums of mortality—he will fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, barbarously preferring the society of himself and other bears to that of innocent babies—the wretch!

VIII. The main army of bachelors being thus entirely routed, it will devolve upon the antique veterans of our arms—our younger soldiers being far more available for close fighting—to pursue all crippled bachelors, and to capture them by means of any resource that may lay in their power, the laws of this war permitting the use of any and every species of attack, defense, or ambush that hath been or may be invited for the use of womankind, by tailors, tailoresses, man-milliners, dress-makers, doctors, dentists, wig-makers, or home manufacturers.

IX. No prisoners will be paroled, for the annals of history prove that a bachelor's oath is never to be held of any value when given to a barkeeper or a woman, be she widow or spinster. Therefore, all prisoners, as soon as captured, will be led in penitential wedding suits to our executioner, the parson, and then and there incontinently put to death, that is, married.

X. All spoils, which will be found, as we well know, to consist chiefly of tailors' and barbers' extravagances, hair oils and cigar cases, empty heads and vacuous purses, large rolls of Confederate money and little greasy wads of greenbacks, a few toothpicks, and some false teeth, padded vests, and high-heel boots, will at once be confiscated to the use of our babies, who, when the battle is won, shall be triumphantly brought to the front.

XI. As the widows are thus far neutral, let their rights be respected, and a mutual alliance be made whenever expedited.

XII. It is known that our enemies are aided and abetted by sundry old renegade widowers, wearing bachelor uniforms. When any of these miscreants are captured they will be furnished with Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and cross babies at the public expense, for life.

In conclusion, your commander counsels you to perseverance, self-denial, and dry-goods stores. Be true to yourselves and prove worthy of your former and once dear departed. Remember that a husband well managed is a handy thing to have about the house, especially if you have babies. Be not cast down if you fail once again, but try again and you will assuredly be victorious; but should you, any of you, be so unfortunate as to fail to secure a bachelor husband, console yourselves with the reflection that we have the widowers to fall back upon; and that failing, we have seen some husbands who were created to curse womankind, and congratulate yourselves that you, individually, will have no cradles to buy for such husbands to rock.

By command of
LADY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BALMORAL.
A. VANDYKE, A. A. and I. General.

The Fashion of Red Hair.

A French writer—M. Jules Denizet—has written an article in a Paris journal under the title of "The Revenge of the Red-Headed," in which he discusses a prevailing continental fashion, and gives some interesting information. Going back to Rome in the time of the Cæsars, he reminds his countrymen that in those days the mad and the bad among women were ordered by the *edile*—or, as M. Denizet says, the prefect of police of the period—to wear red hair. Red hair, then, was a mark of degradation; but all that is changed now. M. Denizet says:—

"The Romans got enormous quantities of hair from Germany. Most of it in the present day comes also from Germany, as well as Brittany and Normandy. Paris annually exports upwards of 100,000 kilograms (about 200,000 pounds) to England and America. A few years ago its price, from a living head, was from five to ten francs the kilogram, according to the length and color. Red hair, which was formerly unsalable, except for dyeing, is this year at a premium; but the rage cannot last long. Hair of this color is generally coarse and harsh; and taste will, no doubt, soon return to black and blonde, which are twice as fine and three times as soft and glossy. Red hair dries, black and blonde thicken. The first preparation which hair undergoes immediately raises its price to eighty francs the kilogram. In our time the rehabilitation of the red-haired commenced in the 'Juif Errant,' in which Eugene Sue depicted Mad'lle de Cordoville in such glowing colors that, for her charming sake, the hitherto despised shade rose a little in public opinion. How many persons have we known seeking by every means in their power to turn the hated red into brown or chesnut! Oils, pomades, brass, and leaden combs were the supposed remedies, and these failing, dye was resorted to.

"At school, the red-haired boy or girl was the butt for every joke, the scapegoat for every mischievous trick and escapade. If an inquiry was made as to the perpetrator of any offense, 'It was the *rouquin* who did it,' chorused the boys. 'It was the *roquine*,' cried the girls! Children whose heads were dressed in red lost their patronymic at school, and were simply known as the *rouquin* or the *roquine*. If, as was generally the case, freckles were an accompaniment, the victim was said to 'bear the brand of Judas' in the face! What wonder, then, if with this treatment the red-haired child became sullen and disagreeable, and in some sort merited the reputation given him beforehand? In the tale of 'The Fair One with the Golden Hair' no one could ever have imagined the face of the beautiful princess framed in red locks! Her hair must have been fine threads of real gold! As to a red-haired princess, such a thing was never heard of! The fairy tale would have lost all its interest in the eyes of children had such a heroine been possible. Cooks, even, of this color were looked upon with dislike. Mistresses pretended that the peculiar odor of their hair lent itself unpleasantly to the sauces, turned the milk, and spoiled the jams!

"Now, all that is changed: red hair is the *mode*. The young mother prays that her coming babe, if a girl, may have red locks, and if it has, its fortune is made. The red-haired beauty is taking her revenge; she carries her *chignon* like a flag, and gathering under it, aided by fashion, every shade of chestnut, blonde, and black, transforms them all into red. But *tout passe, tout lasse:* and to-morrow the *mode* may change. However, although the triumph of the red-haired may prove but that of a season—their glory but ephemeral—still there is no doubt that they will never descend to their former disgraceful position. The prejudice of ages having once been removed, they have been admitted to an equality with their more favored sisters. But now a word of advice and warning: let them descend a few steps from the ladder they have climbed so triumphantly, lest a speedy reaction may precipitate them therefrom."

AN INFERNAL MACHINE IN A CHURCH.—The *Gazetta di Milano*, an Italian journal, states that recently a thick pasteboard box full of gunpowder exploded close to one of the doors of the cathedral just as a preacher named Ghilardi had ascended the pulpit. The detonation produced a great sensation among the congregation, but when the tumult had subsided it was nearly being renewed by the language of the occupant of the pulpit in commencing his sermon. "Oh, miracle!" he exclaimed, "St. Ambrose and St. Carlo have saved us! The impious attempt of the heretics who wanted to destroy us has failed!" On which, many of those present, and especially the women, cried out, "Viva San Carlo! Viva il miracolo! Morte al Protestanti!" The effervescence was shortly after appeased by the appearance of the civic guard.

—The Engineer Department has been directed by the Secretary of War to begin the cleansing and repairing of Fort Delaware, either by contract or otherwise, as may be most economical and consistent with proper despatch. The cost will be defrayed from the Rebel prison fund.

SILVER MINING.

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them 80 feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time, proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10
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Books for Subscription now open at No. 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2, first floor, where further information will be given.

12 13 J. HOPKINS TARR, Secretary.

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FAIRBANKS'

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Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

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8 21 mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to his for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.
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GLORNEY'S DUBLIN MUSTARD

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NEW CROP OOLONG.

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A FOURTH INVOICE OF
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No prevarication on the tissue of falsehood to effect sales.

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LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—I, WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No. 418 SECOND Street, has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed, we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent. less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 50 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 8 1y

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
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Navy Messes put up with care.
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BROWNE'S
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ANOTHER TEST
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HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY
The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.
This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.
J. P. BALTHOLOW,
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ORDERS PROMPTLY AND SATISFACTORILY EXECUTED. 12 16 13t

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs Toupees, Bandeaux, Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frise Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Scams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, prices lower than elsewhere. 11 30 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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Plain and Fancy, will be sold in large or small quantities, very cheap. P. HOUGH, JR. & CO.,
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J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
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STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

The Patent Office.

We copy from the *Scientific American* the following interesting account of the Patent Office:

The Patent Office is the noblest building, architecturally speaking, in Washington. It was originally founded exclusively for a Patent Office, but, upon the creation of the Department of the Interior, its offices were located in the Patent Office building, and the affairs of that office were subordinate to the Interior Department.

The *Scientific American* earnestly protested against this arrangement, and the wisdom of this protest is now made as clear as a sunbeam to all who have taken note of the wonderful progress which has marked the history of invention during the past ten years.

The Patent Office is now finished according to the original plans. Over four hundred thousand dollars of the patent fund have been absorbed in its construction, while the office itself has paid all its legitimate expenses out of its receipts. If the business of the office continues at the same ratio of increase as in the past five years, every available foot of this immense structure will be required for its purpose; and it is to be hoped, in view of this patent fact, that before the close of the next Congress a bill will be passed to establish the Patent Office on an independent basis, and that a proper building for the Interior Department will be authorized. Fifty thousand patents have already been granted, to say nothing of the large number of rejected cases. Models are now rapidly accumulating, and, much sooner than many suppose, the cases now fitted for their reception will be filled. Either the exaction of models must be dispensed with, or more room will have to be appropriated for their proper use.

Considerable surprise has been expressed that the President should have so long neglected to appoint a suitable person to fill the vacancy in the Board of Appeals, considering the great accumulation of cases before that Board.

Mr. Theaker, formerly a member of the Board, is now Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Coombs resigned some months ago, and has resumed the practice of law in Washington; Mr. Hodges, of the old Board, alone remained. Judge Foote, a most excellent and competent man, has just entered upon the duties of the Board, and will do good service. Four chief examiners in the Patent Office, Dr. Page, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Peale, and Dr. Doane, were applicants for this position, and were each strongly recommended by their friends, but I understand that the President has at last found the right man for the right place in the person of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, brother of Senator Fessenden, to fill the vacancy.

Respecting the new incumbent, I have been unable to learn anything definite as to his qualifications. He belongs to a family distinguished for ability and practical good sense. The Board has plenty of legal ability, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Fessenden will bring to its aid the mind of a well-instructed and experienced mechanic.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner Theaker possesses a full and thorough knowledge of his duties. He well deserves the confidence and cheerful support of the whole clerical force of the office. No man who has ever filled that important chair brings to its duties a higher purpose to discharge his trust more faithfully and earnestly; and now that the vacancy in the Board of Appeals is filled, I trust that he will reclassify the whole business of the office, so that the labors may be more equitably distributed.

Some of the examiners are overworked for want of proper assistants, while others have not enough to do; hence, while in some classes the work is well up, in others there is an unusual accumulation of cases. If there are any drones in the hive they ought to be expelled, and it would be an act of well-merited justice to promote some of the assistant examiners who have so long and faithfully discharged the duties of principals.

I trust that the Commissioner will resolutely use his influence to promote these much needed reforms and changes. The duties of chief clerk are now ably performed by Thomas Harland, Esq., of Norwich, Conn.

The business of the office was never so large as now. During the month of October six hundred and twenty-eight patents were issued, and upward of five hundred will probably issue during the month of November. I think the records will show that fully one-third of the whole were clients of the Scientific American Patent Agency, the balance being divided between hundreds of local agencies in the various cities of the Union.

Casting Out Devils in India.

The Carnatic (India) *Telegraph* says:—

Casting out devils in India is extensively practised by the natives; but there is as much difficulty to get at the truth as it is to get the spiritualists, the Davenports, to declare themselves consummate cheats. We were present a few weeks ago at an exercise of exorcism. The possessed was a young woman of about sixteen, hale and hearty in appearance, and withal "very good looking," as is the expression applied to native women. She was much excited as she accompanied, or rather preceded, her exorcist, and broke out occasionally into singing and dancing with an energy and manner which showed that she had no self-control. The party which went with her stopped at a tree on the way, when the exorcist desired her to halt. His command instantly brought her prostrate before him, and she rolled on the ground in violent contortions. But it was objected by her father to fix the demon to that tree; and accordingly the exorcist addressed his patient in a tone of sternness to rise and go on further. She did so, and with a running dance to the sound of the tomtom and the Pujari's hand-drum, she rushed along seemingly unconscious of all around her. They halted then under a palmira tree, in a desert place, near the foot of a hillock, where the poor girl was desired, to the music of the priest's hand drum, to balance herself gracefully, and approach the tree. She did so, and then embraced it with a tremor, the effect of compulsion rather than free will. The exorcist went through a few strophes of incantatory singing; then taking a few locks of her hair, and knotting them together, he fastened the bunch to the tree by a nail, and then seizing a live cock in one hand over her head, with the other he cut its throat, and shed its blood freely over the stooping, stumbling girl. He then cut off her hair, and thus freed her from her fastening to the tree. The blood-stained bunch of hair thus left behind, it is said, detains the devil also, and that he or a legion thus exorcised will haunt that tree till he or they shall choose to take possession of some other unfortunate. The girl seemed now weak and exhausted, and could hardly walk forward with a steady pace. She was held by one of the male assistants of the priest, and conducted to a tank where she was bathed, somewhat like our Baptist sisters, in her clothes, and came out of her own accord, hardly yet in her right mind. But the scene was not over. The Pujara broke a cocoanut, and after placing it over the smoke of incense for a little while, he lifted the smoking censer to her with the usual incantatory music and singing. She again gradually lost her consciousness, and swayed to and fro with wild dishevelled locks. Her exorcist demanded of her to tell her demoniacal name. She sharply turned upon him, and with a scream uttered her name. He then inquired how many devils had possessed her, to which she replied five. Have they all taken their departure, he asked. Yes, was the reply, and immediately after she ran along dancing frantically, while the party ran after her to her house, where, after other devilish ceremonies, she recovered consciousness, and the following day was married. We ought to have remarked that the demoniacal possession took place on the first day of her nuptial rites. She is now right again, and lives happily enough with her young husband.

—The easiest and best way to expand the chest is to have a good heart in it.

—The favorite Rogers statuettes are to be perpetuated by being cast in bronze by Tiffany & Co.

—Camille Doucet is writing a comedy, *Les Impatients*, the people who cannot wait in love, or in business, or in fame.

A Visit to Giants.

In the London *Orchestra* we find this account of a visit to the giants Chang and Anak, who are exhibiting themselves in Birmingham. The writer went through the process of "chin-chinning:"—

"The process of chin-chinning is easily performed. You shake hands with yourself at the level of your own nose, and then work an imaginary pump, uttering the words 'Chin, chin,' blandly. After that you look happy. Chang is a mountainous poet with a good face. I could fancy him a sort of celestial Tennyson, who would write 'The Idyls of the Emperor' if he liked. He is very fond of shaking hands with his audience, who don't like it, but are afraid he will hit them if they object; and a blow from Chang's fist would be equivalent to concussion with a steam-engine. Mrs. Chang is a nice lady, with homœopathic feet. I wanted to know how she kissed her husband, and Chang informed me it was his practice to sit down on the hearth-rug and let his wife stand on a chair, by which process the marital embrace was performed. She only kisses him once a week—on Sunday morning—owing to the difficulties in the way. On week days they merely chin-chin each other. Chung, the dwarf, although a small man, is a great card. He is frightfully muscular, and chops at imaginary enemies, after first writing his 'chop' on the wall. He is first-chop in most things—especially fighting. I should not like to meet him in battle, as he might hurt one's suins before being discovered.

"After entertaining myself with Chang and his friends, I went to see Anak, then exhibiting under the tutelage of Professor Anderson. He also is a big man, though not so well made as Chang, and, I fancy, padded. He was dressed in a curious ancient garment of necromantic shape, so that Anak, when dressed, may be said to be an Anak-ronism. He talks French, and is much pestered by middle-aged ladies who have been to Paris, and wish to prove it. It is always middle-aged and old ladies who make themselves ridiculous, and I often wonder whether the dear girls of the present time will turn silly when they get old. There were so many elderly ladies talking bad French to Anak, and calling him 'Mossyeu,' that I felt disgusted and left, first recommending Professor Anderson to send little Tom Dot home to bed, for he is a stunted baby who is fast killing himself by late hours and precocity. I hate phenomena—especially under six years of age; and Tom Dot has nothing in him but extreme smallness and cheekiness."

NOTE BY A NON-NATURALIST ON GAME.—Fine feathers do not make fine birds. The plumage of the partridge is particularly plain; and give me the bird without the feathers!

DUTIES ON RIDING-HORSES.—The first duty when you are on a riding-horse is to look as if you liked it. The second is to sit with your knees in and heels well down, and to hold on tight by anything that presents itself.

—A dog lying on the hearth-rug with his nose to his tail is the emblem of economy. He makes both ends meet.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109 110 and 111 to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned the premises therein referred to and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS.

Connected with said section of said road, and belonging to said Company between said points and the right of way for the same of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 516 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
10 30 fwtF10 Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee*, as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences privileges, rights and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges and trestle-works necessary hereto:

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water station 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21½ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 63 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 50 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances, needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee.
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 2¦mth4m Nos 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

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HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND [11 14tuth

WINDOW SHADES

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book D, page 316, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A.D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale, by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one Siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet, total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¾ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21½ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 63 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 30 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-table, 30 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon with all the water rights and fixtures, land and appurtenances needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid the said bonds or coupons or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance at the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
10 30 f tF10 Philadelphia

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY, TO THE USE OF LANE SCHOFIELD, vs. STEVENSON M. LEAMING.
C. P., September T., 1865, No 17.
Claim for paving, etc., $104·62 lot S. E. corner of Rundle and Sixteenth streets Seventh Ward.
PHILADELPHIA November 15, 1865.
A writ of scire facias will be issued upon the above claim at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless paid with n that time to
W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney for Claimant,
11 15w3m No. 207 S. SIXTH Street.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wim No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, October 23, 1865. Trains will leave Depot corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Way-Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Salisbury and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 1·15 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Elkton, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for FORTRESS MONROE, NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND will take the 8·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding tickets for these points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·45 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·15 A. M., 3·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 10·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M.; 3·00 and 4·50 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., 4·27, 8·02, and 9·54 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leaves Chester at 8·01, 8·38, and 10·14 A. M.; 12·38, 3·43, 4·59, 5·34, and 8·38 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 4·10 P. M., Way Train; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·56 A. M., 1·50 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·13, 9·40 A. M.; 2·25, 5·10 P. M., 12·25 A. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre de Grace.

Accommodation Train at 10 P. M. for Wilmington and way stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre de Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take Passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train with passenger car attached will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·50 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·25 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10·00 "
Fast Line	"	12·00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	"	5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11·10 "
ARRIVE.		
Cincinnati Express	at	1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9·30 "
Erie Express	"	11·20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4·40 "
Day Express	"	5·48 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to
THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

At 2·30 P. M., steamboat "Trenton," for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, etc.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5, and 8 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 3 Walnut st.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7·10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 12 M., 3 and 7 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
January 1, 1866.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
65 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
111 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.
Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·16 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

THE RECENT CHICAGO FAILURE.

Assignment of the Opera House Property—The Heaviest Failure that has Occurred in Chicago Since the Financial Troubles of 1857—Half a Million Dollars of Liabilities, Etc.

From the Chicago Times, December 29.

The recent failure of Mr. U. H. Crosby, with liabilities amounting to half a million of dollars, still continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation among the business men and prominent citizens of Chicago. It is the heaviest failure that has occurred in this city since the memorable financial disasters of 1857. Mr. Crosby's prominence before this community, in whose popular estimation he was rated one of Chicago's most enterprising, wealthy, and public-spirited citizens, invests this failure with an interest and importance that widely differ from those attaching to ordinary cases of bankruptcy.

It is useless to speculate upon the causes of the failure; they are generally known. The failure of Conrad, the banker, by which Mr. Crosby lost $75,000, was the beginning of his pecuniary troubles, and a short period subsequent to that event Mr. Crosby lost a very much larger sum by an imprudent speculation in wool. Both these misfortunes came upon him after the commencement of operations on the Opera House. Probably most men of shrewd business capacity would have shrunk at once from the necessity of making, in the face of such serious losses, the expenditure of so large sums of money as would be required for the completion of the Opera House. That he would have been justified in doing so can hardly be doubted by any person who is acquainted with the sequel.

The failure, however, is not so bad a failure after all. The liabilities are indeed enormous. Yet the assets include not only the magnificent Opera House property, with its six stores on Washington and State streets, bringing a yearly rental of $24,000, besides the different rooms and offices on the upper floors, all of them renting for as much more, but other valuable property elsewhere, together with personal possessions, all of which, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, must bring at least seventy per cent. of the entire sum required to satisfy all the creditors.

The subjoined document is a copy of the articles of assignment. They contain an inventory of the real estate of the assignor, together with a nearly complete specification of his liabilities:—

THE ASSIGNMENT.

This indenture, made this 26th day of December, A. D. 1865, between Uranus H. Crosby, of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Edmund Aiken, of the same place, party of the second part,

Whereas the party of the first part is indebted to sundry persons in divers sums of money which he is unable to pay, and is desirous to convey and assign all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors; now this indenture

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar paid to me in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath bargained, sold, transferred, and set over, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, and set over, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and singular, the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, real estate, and chattels real of the party of the first part; and also all the goods, wares, and merchandise, personal property, chattels, and effects belonging to the said party of the first part; and also all and singular debts, sums of money, balances, all accounts, promissory notes, bills of exchange, trusts, lands, judgments, and other securities, claims, and demands now belonging, due or payable to the said party of the first part, of which said real estate, chattels, real personal property, effects, debts, securities, claims and demands, a schedule is annexed, marked 'Schedule A." And also all the books and the accounts of the said party of the first part, and all papers, documents, and volumes relating to his business dealings, property and affairs, to have and to hold the same, and every part and parcel thereof, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assignees. In trust, nevertheless, and to and for the uses, interests, and purposes following, that is to say:—

That the said party of the second part shall take possession of the said property hereby assigned, or intended so to be, and shall, with all reasonable diligence, sell and dispose of the same at public or private sale, as he may deem most beneficial to the interests of the creditors of the said party of the first part, and convert the same into money, and shall also, with all reasonable diligence, collect, get in, and recover all and singular the said debts, dues, bills, bonds, notes, accounts, and balance of accounts, judgments, securities, claims, and demands hereby assigned or intended so to be.

And with and out of the proceeds of such sales and collections that the said party of the second part shall first pay and disburse all the just and reasonable expenses, costs, charges, and commissions attending the due execution of these presents and the carrying into effect the trusts hereby created, together with reasonable and lawful compensation or commission for his own services.

And with and out of the residue, or any proceeds of such sales and collections, the said party of the second part shall pay and discharge the debts due and owing by the said party of the first part in the order and manner following—that is to say:—

First. The said party of the second part shall pay all and singular the debts set forth and enumerated in the schedule of debts hereunto annexed marked "Schedule B," the same to be paid in full if the said proceeds shall be sufficient for that purpose; and if the sum be not sufficient, then the said party of the second part shall apply the said net proceeds to and in the payment of the said debts in the order in which they are in said schedule.

Second. That the payment in full of all debts designated in said schedule B, if there should be any residue or surplus of the said net proceeds remaining in his hands, the said party of the second part shall, with and out of the said residue, pay and discharge in full all the lawful debts due and owing by the said party of the first part of any and every kind and description, if there be sufficient of said residue for that purpose; and if there be not sufficient then the said party of the second part shall apply the said residue to and in the payment of the said last mentioned debts ratably, and in proportion to the respective amounts thereof.

Lastly, after the payment of all the costs, charges, and expenses attending the execution of the trusts hereby created, and the payment and discharge of all the lawful debts due and owing by the said party of the first part, if any part or portion of the proceeds of said sales and executions shall remain in the hands or control of the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, he or they shall return or pay the same to the said party of the first part, his executors, administrators or assigns.

And for the better and more effectual execution of these presents, and of the trusts hereby created and reposed, the said party of the first part doth hereby make, constitute, and appoint the said party of the second part his true and lawful attorney irrevocably, with full power and authority to do, transact, and perform all acts, deeds, matters, and things which may be necessary in the premises, and to the full execution of the said trusts; and for the purpose of said trusts to ask, demand, recover, and receive of and from all and every person and persons all the property, debts, and demands belonging and owing to the said party of the first part, and to give acquittances and discharges for the same, and to sue, prosecute, defend, and implead for the same; and to execute, acknowledge, and deliver all necessary deeds, instruments of conveyance; and also for the purposes aforesaid, and any part thereof, to make, constitute, and appoint one or more attorneys under him, and at his pleasure to revoke the same, hereby ratifying and confirming to whatever the said party of the second part or his substitute shall lawfully do in the premises.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal, the day and year above written. URANUS H. CROSBY.

I do hereby accept the trust created and in me reposed by the above deed and covenant to and with the said Crosby; that I will honestly and faithfully, and with diligence, execute the same according to the best of my skill, knowledge, and ability. E. AIKEN.

SCHEDULE "A"

Lot No. 6 and the north half of lot No. 8, in block No. 37; also lot No. 7 in said block, except a strip taken from the southeast corner of said lot 20 feet in width on Washington street by about 90 feet in depth; also that part of lot No. 5 in said block, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point on the east line of Dearborn street 60 feet north of the southwest corner of said lot, thence running north on said line of said Dearborn street 25 feet; thence east by a line drawn parallel with the north line of said lot to the east line of said lot; thence south on said east line of said lot 25 feet; thence west by a line drawn parallel with the north line of said lot to the place of beginning. Said premises are subject to a deed of trust to Charles Hitchcock, to secure an indebtedness of $250,000 due and owing to Samuel M. Nickerson, dated on the 23d day of June, 1865.

Said lots 6 and 7, except the east 20 feet front and rear of said last mentioned lot, are subject also to an incumbrance to the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, for $150,000, dated December 29 1864.

Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Crosby's subdivision of the north, 200 feet of that part, south of Sixteenth street, of block 2, of Clarke's addition to Chicago, subject to a certain mortgage to Chas. D. Palmer, dated August 26, 1862, and upon which there is now due about the sum of $11,500.

An interest in section 20, in township 28, range 11, east, of the third principal meridian in Iroquois county, under certain contracts with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, upon which about $500 has been paid.

A tract of land situate in Chicago and described as follows:—Beginning 40 feet north of a hickory stake near the river on the boundary line between sections 4 and 9, in township 39, north of range 14, east of the third principal meridian, and running east 40 chains and 20 links from the river to Larrabee street; thence north, by Larrabee and Hawthorne streets, 280 and 80-100 feet to a stake; thence west to the river; thence along the shore of the river to the place of beginning—said premises being subject to an incumbrance to $20,000.

The notes and accounts and stock of liquors and fixtures now in the hands of my agent, P. Ray Isham, in the store No. 157 South Water street, in the city of Chicago.

All my horses, carriages, paintings and furniture.

All other property of any kind or nature, real personal, or mixed, in which I may have any manner of interest, and not heretofore particularly described.

U. H. CROSBY, Assignor.
E. AIKEN, Assignee.

SCHEDULE "B"

1. A promissory note dated December 1, 1865, for the sum of $10,428 86, and payable to Samuel M. Nickerson on demand.

2. A promissory note dated September 1, 1865, for the sum of $10,400, payable to Rowland F. Crosby on demand.

3. A promissory note, dated December 31, 1864, for the sum of $1000, payable to S. Freeman in one year from date.

4. A promissory note, dated July 15, 1865, for the sum of $2100, payable to Nathan Crosby in six months from date.

5. A promissory note, dated August 1, 1865, for the sum of $3000, payable to the Cape Cod National Bank in six months from date.

6. A promissory note, dated August 18, 1865, for the sum of $5000, payable to the Yarmouth National Bank in six months from date.

7. A promissory note dated October 6, 1865, for the sum of $5000, payable to the Cape Cod National Bank in six months from date.

8. A promissory note, dated October 14, 1865, for the sum of $2000, and payable to the Cape Cod National Bank in six months from date.

9. A promissory note dated October 21, 1865, for the sum of $5000, payable to the Cape Cod National Bank in six months from date.

10. A promissory note, dated June 1, 1865, for the sum of $3797 50, payable to Godfrey Hopkins in one year from date.

11. A promissory note dated December 10, 1865, for the sum of $2500, payable to the Yarmouth National Bank in six months from date.

12. A promissory note, dated August 22, 1865, for the sum of $1100, payable to Joseph Crocker in one year from date.

13. A promissory note, dated October 19, 1865, for the sum of $1100, payable to Daniel Howes in one year from date.

14 A promissory note, dated October 10, 1865, for the sum of $2200, payable to S Freeman in one year from date. U. H. CROSBY, Assignor.
E. AIKEN, Assignee.

To these instruments were attached revenue stamps to the amount of $700.

The Early Life of Senator Wilson.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe publishes in the Boston *Watchman and Reflector* an interesting sketch of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. She says of his early life:—

"Henry Wilson, our present United States Senator, was born at Farmington, N. H., February 12, 1818, of very poor parents. At the age of ten he was bound to a farmer till he was twenty-one. Here he had the usual lot of a farm-boy—plain, abundant food, coarse clothing, incessant work, and a few weeks' schooling at the district school in winter.

"In these ten years of toil, the boy, by twilight, firelight, and on Sundays, had read over one thousand volumes of history, geography, biography, and general literature, borrowed from the school libraries and from those of generous individuals.

"At twenty-one he was his own master—to begin the world, and in looking over his inventory for starting in life, found a sound and healthful body, and a mind trained to reflection by solitary thought. He went to Natick, Mass., to learn the trade of a shoemaker, at which, working two years, he saved enough money to attend the academy at Concord and Wolfsborough, N. H. But the man with whom he had deposited his hard earnings became insolvent: the money he had toiled so long for vanished; and he was obliged to leave his studies, go back to Natick, and make more. Undiscouraged, he resolved still to pursue his object, uniting it with his daily toil. He formed a debating society among the young mechanics of the place; investigated subjects, read, wrote, and spoke on all the subjects of the day, as the spirit within him gave him utterance. Among his fellow-mechanics some others were enkindled by his influence, and are now holding high places in the literary and diplomatic world.

"In 1840 young Wilson came forward as a public speaker. He engaged in the Harrison election campaign, and made sixty speeches in about four months, and was well repaid by his share in the triumph of the party. He was then elected to the Massachusetts Legislature as representative from Natick.

"Having entered life on the workingman's side, and known by his own experience the workingman's trials, temptations, and hard struggles, he felt the sacredness of a poor man's labor, and entered public life with a heart to take the part of the toiling and the oppressed.

"Of course he was quick to feel that the great question of our time was the question of labor and its rights and rewards. He was quick to feel the 'irrepressible conflict' which Seward so happily designated between the two modes of society existing in America, and to know that they must fight and struggle till one of them throttled and killed the other; and prompt to feel this, he made his early election to live or die on the side of the laboring poor, whose more oppressed type was the African slave.

"In the Legislature he introduced a motion against the extension of slave territory; and in 1845 went with Whittier to Washington, with the remonstrance of Massachusetts against the admission of Texas as a slave State.

"When the Whig party became inefficient in the cause of liberty, through too much deference to the slave-power, Henry Wilson left it, and became one of the most energetic and efficient organizers in forming the free-soil party of Massachusetts. In its interests he bought a daily paper in Boston, which for some time he edited with great ability.

"Meanwhile he rose to one step of honor after another in his adopted State; he became President of the Massachusetts Senate; and at length, after a well-contested election, was sent to take the place of the accomplished Everett in the United States Senate."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The double-turreted monitor *Tonawanda* has been put out of commission and is to be laid up. She will in future be attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. The object of this is that our young naval officers are not sufficiently familiar with this class of vessel, and this vessel being attached to the Naval Academy will afford them an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the construction and management of the iron-clad vessels.

Singular Endorsement of a Southern Enterprise.

The people of the South have recently gotten up what is called the National Express Company, on the basis and groundwork of the old Rebel Southern "Confederate Express Company." General Joseph Eccleston Johnston has been made President of the concern, and General Henry Heth, General Agent. The latter employs none but Rebel soldiers; but while this is true, we condescend to make room for the following article from the Richmond *Times*:—

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY—LETTERS FROM GENERALS GRANT, SHERMAN, HANCOCK, AND POPE COMMENDING THE ENTERPRISE.

General Henry Heth, of the late Confederate army, has been, as is well known, one of the most energetic and active officers in getting up and organizing the National Express Company, an organization designed to increase and facilitate the communication between the people of different parts of the Union, and to give employment to the officers and soldiers of the two grand armies lately at war. While on a trip through the North and West, from which he has just returned, perfecting the arrangements of the Company, he received the following letters from distinguished officers of the United States army, which, breathing a liberal spirit, widely different from the sentiments of the nest of Radicals in Congress, who would crush and debase our people for all time, we have obtained permission to publish, not only as interesting to our readers, but calculated to do much good by the encouragement of a fraternal feeling among the people of both sections:—

"NEW YORK, N. Y., November 15, 1865.—General H. Heth:—It affords me great pleasure to see the efforts now being made by yourself and others who have lately been in arms against the authority of the United States, engaged in organizing an Express Company, which is intended to embrace the whole United States in its operations, and to give employment mutually to those of both armies lately engaged in warring against each other. I look upon your enterprise as one of the best I have seen to restore what is now wanted above everything else in this country—harmony and friendship between the two sections. It not only affords me pleasure to recommend the enterprise you are engaged in, but to recommend you personally to the confidence of the people of the Northern States of our now united country. It is well that I should say in giving this letter that it is given upon a personal acquaintance which commenced more than twenty years ago.

"Yours truly, U. S. GRANT,
"Lieutenant-General."

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, November 25, 1865.—General H. Heth.—Dear Sir:—I have learned from you in our frequent interviews, that you are engaged in forming an Express Company for facilitating rapid mercantile intercommunication between the parts of our vast country, as also to give profitable employment to men who have but recently been at war with each other.

"I assure you that your enterprise has my hearty approval, and I hope you will meet with every success. I feel certain that frequent and constant intercourse between the people of the North and South will more speedily than any other means eradicate that misunderstanding and misrepresentation which entered largely into the cause of the great civil war.

"I am, truly yours, W. T. SHERMAN.
"Major-General United States Army."

"HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, BALTIMORE, Md., December 15, 1865.—The enterprise known as the 'National Express Company' is evidently one which, if carried out according to the programme, cannot fail to assist in harmonizing the different sections so lately hostile, and to give suitable employment to many capable persons who have lost business, property, or profession by the war—this is applicable to both sections.

"That the original intention in this respect will be carried out in its true spirit I feel assured from my knowledge of many of the prominent persons connected with the Company. It is only necessary that we should have public sympathy.

"General Heth, to whom this letter is given, is well known to me, through an acquaintance commenced twenty years since; and I can commend him as one in whom the greatest reliance can be placed.

"Respectfully, W. S. HANCOCK.
"Major-General United States Regulars."

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, November 23, 1865.—General H. Heth.—My Dear Sir:—I have heard with great satisfaction of the organization of a National Express Company, which is, as far as practicable, to furnish employment to officers of both armies who have been thrown out of employment by the termination of the late war.

"I know of no enterprise likely to be so conducive to the restoration of harmony and good feeling between the two sections of the country as the organization of such a company, and you have my best wishes, as you can have every assistance I can in any manner tender you, in facilitating your undertaking.

"For yourself, personally, as well as for others of high standing who are, I understand, connected with this project, I have the highest esteem, and I wish you all manner of success in an enterprise which I believe will contribute so much to the good of the country. Very respectfully and truly yours,
"JOHN POPE,
"Major-General Commanding."

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH M. SANDERSON.

In our death list this morning will be found the name of this distinguished citizen. He died in this city on the 2d inst., aged seventy-four years.

Mr. Sanderson was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1792, and, himself the son of a Revolutionary sire, volunteered in a company about to join the army during the war of 1812, which he accidentally encountered while in search of employment. On the restoration of peace he occupied himself in collecting materials for the great national work entitled "The Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," which was published by himself and brother—the celebrated author, John Sanderson—conjointly.

He was subsequently employed as publisher and printer of the noted *Aurora*, in which he advocated very strongly the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency. His next occupation was that of the proprietor of the Merchants' Coffee House in Philadelphia, and editor and publisher of the Philadelphia *Prices Current*.

As the commerce and trade of the city increased, so did the wants and ambition of its merchants, and the humble coffee-house was merged in the splendid Exchange, which still stands a monument of his energy and enterprise. Ousted from his position as superintendent of that institution during the stormy political contest between the stern Jackson and the moneyed leviathan of that day—the United States Bank—he became a hotel-keeper, as which he was most favorably known all throughout the United States, especially in the Western ones. To him Philadelphia was indebted for the first hotel ever erected, as such, in that city—the Merchants' Hotel—which he subsequently relinquished for a more splendid establishment, also new, in Chesnut street. In 1848 he sold out his interest and retired from public life entirely, removing shortly after to New York, where he has ever since resided. A man of enlarged and liberal views, he has ever sought the public good before his own personal interest, and, although the undoubted originator and inventor of many useful improvements, would never consent to fetter their dissemination by a patent. Chief among them may be named the speaking tubes now in use in almost every building, public and private, throughout the land, and a very noted heater and cooking stove, greatly in vogue in Philadelphia. While recognizing the specialties of the various States, he always contended that the State of his birth was, from its position, mineral wealth, and agricultural resources, really the keystone of the arch. Pennsylvania never had a more devoted son, and to him is she, in a great measure, indebted for one of her chief arteries of trade, the Reading Railroad, which he ever regarded as a favorite child.

Coming in direct contact with the fathers of his country, few men were better posted in the earlier history of the republic and the compromises of the Constitution. His knowledge of the statistics of the country was something amazing, carrying, as he did, the figures relating to its trade, commerce, and productive resources at his finger end's. Of a kind and gentle disposition, he was never so happy as when making others so, and but few men could converse with him without carrying away with them some novel idea or useful information.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CHRISTMAS AND

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Persons wishing to purchase Presents for the Holidays, will consult their own interest by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
803 Chestnut St., Phila.

And examine his large and beautiful assortment of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, French Timepieces, Gold Chains, Sleeve Buttons, and sets of Jewelry of all kinds, from the most expensive to others of comparatively small value.

Always on hand, a large assortment of Engagement and Wedding Rings, Plain Rings of all sizes, weights, and qualities.

My assortment is complete in all its branches. A CALL IS SOLICITED. [12 29

P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange.

CASSIDY & BALL,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have now on hand a large stock of

Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents

FINE WATCHES,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

A large assortment of

FANCY SILVER WARE,

SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention paid to making MASONIC MARKS. [12 8 1m

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth1yrp Below Fourth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

JACOB HARLEY,

No. 622 MARKET STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, PHILADELPHIA,

Dealer in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware. 12 5 1m

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

3 30 1y

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT, ON OR NEAR Chesnut street, a STORE, or part of a store, suitable for a Jeweller. Address "Watch Importer," at this office. 1 2tuths 3t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—or for sale—the fine large Store, No. 67 N. SECOND Street, (second door below Arch street). Possession January 15, 1866. For terms, apply to CHARLES E. ANSPACH, No. 324 WALNUT Street. 12 26 5t*rp.

AUCTION SALES.

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS,
(Late with M. Thomas & Sons).
STORE, No. 333 CHESNUT Street.
FURNITURE SALES at the Store every Tuesday.
SALES AT RESIDENCES will receive particular attention.

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story).

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthslm*

COMMISSIONER FOR ALL THE STATES.

JOHN H. FRICK,

COMMISSIONER FOR ALL THE STATES,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
PENSION AND PRIZE AGENT,
No. 23 DOCK STREET.

Passports procured. Acknowledgments, Depositions Affidavits to Accounts, taken for Pennsylvania, and all the States. Pensions, Bounty, and Prize Money collected. 12 29 12t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale, by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell, Seiger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4thstu6t

THE PHILADELPHIA SKETCH CLUB

WILL CLOSE THEIR

FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE EXHIBITION

OF

AMERICAN ART,

At the Penna. Academy of the Fine Arts,

ON JANUARY 3, 1865. 11 23

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

MUSLINS BY THE PIECE,

AT RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

COTTON GOODS.

3,000 Yards Calico at 23 Cents.
20,000 Yards Calico at 25 Cents.
10,000 Yards Wide Chintzes at 23 to 33 Cents.
5 Bales Unbleached Muslins at 31 Cents.
10-4 Utica Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheetings.
9-4 Pepperill Sheetings.
11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.
New York Mills.
Williamsville.
Wamsutta. [1 2 3m
5-4 Pillow Muslins.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Every Variety of Linen, Lace, and Embroidered Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

ALSO, LACES, AND LACE ARTICLES,

EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, ETC. ETC.

12 15 1m

E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

MILLINERY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

French Flowers,

Velvets, Ribbons, Etc.

MISS O'BYRNE,

No. 807 ARCH STREET,

(Late of Eighth and Race streets), has a most beautiful assortment of the above, which (having been delayed by the alterations to her New Store until the season was advanced) she is now selling

AT PRICES [12 9 1m1p

FAR BELOW COST

NEW PAINTINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have Just Opened

VERY FINE NEW PAINTINGS,

AT MODERATE PRICES,

FOR CHRISTMAS SALES.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS.

12 1 No 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON

Have on hand a large and general assortment of

SILVER WARE.

Of our own manufacture, and highest standard of Silver. Also,

PLATED WARE.

A very large and general assortment of superior

PLATED WARE.

OLD SILVER BOUGHT AND TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. Highest price given. 12 16 1m

DR. JOSEPH H. GALLAGHER, FORMERLY at the Dispensary, S. Fourth street, may be consulted by the Poor daily, free of charge, at his Office, No. 245 S. THIRD Street, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock (Sundays excepted). Entrance on Evelina street. 12 21 12t

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

NORTH NINTH STREET

ABOVE ARCH.

USEFUL ARTICLES FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., scolloped borders.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., worked with colors.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs., hemstitched.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., lace borders.
Gents' and Boys' colored border Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
One lot of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs, 12½ cents.
A large assortment of Portemonnaies.
Gents' Neck Ties and Suspenders.
Buffalo Hair Brushes, plain and inlaid backs.
Britannia Powder Boxes.
One lot of French Furniture Sets, very cheap.
A large assortment of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Boys' and Misses' Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts.
Misses' Fancy French Merino Hose.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street,

N. B.—Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins.
Wide Canton Flannels, 31 cents a yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 35, 40, and 50 cents.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannel.
A new lot of Shirting Flannels.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens. 12 21

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

HOUSE FURNISHING

DRY GOODS.

BARNSLEY DAMASKS.
PILLOW AND SHEETING LINENS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
300 DOZEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

1 1 12t N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET STS.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

EVERY VARIETY AND ALL NOVELTIES IN

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC. ETC.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Purchase early and avoid the Crowd.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP GOODS.

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now opened for sale, a large stock of rich imported Dress Goods, in

POPLINS AND MERINOES,
SILK POPLINS AND EPINGLINES,
RICH PLAIDS AND STRIPES,

And a variety of other desirable Goods.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

We are now offering decidedly the cheapest goods in this line to be found in this city.

SUPERB BROCHE SHAWLS.
EXTRA HEAVY BLANKET SHAWLS.

We will sell superior Cloaks at $10, fine Cloth Sacques from $8 up, common goods at lower prices.

F. T. QUINLAN,
12 5 1m] No. 429 SOUTH Street.

South street Cheap Cloak, Shawl and Dry Goods Emporium, first Dry Goods Store below Fifth street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Is now offering his entire stock of Dry Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.

French Merinoes—all reduced.
Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.
Bright Magenta Poplin, only $1 00
Dotted Poplins marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins reduced.
Beautiful Bright Plain Poplins; a bargain.
Striped Silk and Wool Poplin; cheap
3000 yards, one-half yard wide, English Merino, only 75 cents.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!
Wool Top Rail Ladies' size, only $3 25; worth $5 00.
Square and Long Blanket and Thibet Shawls.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
Heavy Plush Canton Flannel only 33 cents.
The good Old Pembertons only 35 cents
Hamilton's and other makes, low.
Call and get Bargains. 10 26th 6 3m

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 12 1m

MATERIALS FOR MINCE PIES.

Bunch, Layer, and Sultana Raisins, Citron, Currants, Spices, Oranges, Cider, Wine, etc, etc. etc

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.